

Weather
Cloudy but rather fine weather today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 65.3 and the minimum 47.5 the figures for the corresponding day last year being 70.9 and 23.9.

THE CHINA PRESS

報陸大

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to Progress in China

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SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1919

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DRAFT OF TREATY TO BE COMPLETED IN THREE WEEKS

Questions Of Reparation,
Indemnity, Frontiers
Still Unsettled

MAY TRY KAISER

Crimes Committed During
War To Be Dealt With
By Tribunal

FRANCE GETS COAL

Saar Mines Concession
Will Be Perpetual,
Is Announced

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, April 15.—The progress made by the Council of Four under pressure of public opinion continues. Virtual agreement has been reached on the question of responsibility. Probably no action will be taken to bring the authors of the war to judgment but the crimes committed during the war will be made the subject of judicial proceedings before an international tribunal and it is most probable that the Kaiser will be asked to permit the extradition of the Kaiser.

Differences Exaggerated

Paris, April 11.—Mr. Philip Kerr, one of Mr. Lloyd George's secretaries, has informed Le Petit Journal that the differences of opinion which lately developed have been smoothed over. A general agreement exists on all questions concerning peace with Germany except with regard to the Rhineland, Poland and Czechoslovakia frontiers and the question of reparations and indemnities.

The draft treaty will be complete within three weeks, after which German delegates will be summoned to Versailles.

Principles Proclaimed

Paris, April 11.—A French paper states that France sees herself confronted with an annual budget of 22,000 million francs and therefore the two following principles must be proclaimed: Germany must undertake to pay reparations integrally and the Allies must guarantee one another the recovery of their debts.

Contrary to the statements which have appeared in the press, the concession of the Saar coal mines to France is to be perpetual but the political status of the district will be revised after ten years by a plebiscite asking the inhabitants to choose their nationality.

Senate Signs Demand

The French senators at present in the Senate have signed a demand that the International Conference shall prepare a treaty worthy of the victory of the Allied armies and capable of assuring peace and justice in the world.

They expect the exaction from the enemy of full restitution and reparation for the damage done to persons and property, demand that the full cost of the war be placed to the enemy's charge, that exemplary penal sentences must be imposed on the responsible authors of the war and territorial and legal guarantees must prevent the renewal of wars.

Concessions To Belgium

Brussels, April 6.—It is reported from Paris that the Conference is unanimous in assigning to Belgium the Ruanda and Urundi territories, which lie between Victoria Nyanza and Lake Tanganyika.

Manifesto Is Prepared

Paris, April 12.—In the French Chamber of Deputies yesterday about 300 deputies signed the manifesto expressing their desire to affirm the close union between the Senate and the Chamber with a view to strengthening the hands of the French representatives at the peace conference in their just demands.

French has been proposed as the official language of the League of Nations.
(Continued on Page 8)

Secretary Daniels Talking To President By Wireless Telephone



Secretary of the Navy Daniels, from the radio telephone station at Annapolis, talked by wireless telephone with President Wilson on board the steamship George Washington while nearly 700 miles out at sea. The steamer is not equipped with a long-distance radio telephone outfit, and as a result the President, while able to hear Secretary Daniels, was unable to reply. An acknowledgment of the Secretary's message was forwarded by ordinary radio from the ship. The photograph shows Secretary Daniels at the radio wireless telephone station at the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

STATEMENT IS ISSUED ON MURMANSK SITUATION

Task Was Entrusted To Britain
Chiefly Because Operation
Was Amphibious

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 7.—In connection with the situation of the Allied forces in North Russia, it is emphasized that the responsibility for the North Russian expedition is an Allied one undertaken with all due deliberation by the Supreme War Council.

Great Britain was entrusted with the co-ordination of the measures taken by the Allies and the Supreme Command, chiefly because the operation was amphibious and the whole transport arrangements fell to her. The responsibility was a heavy one and entailed a tremendous effort when the resources of Great Britain were strained to the utmost in the major theaters of the war.

Great Britain from the outset threw herself energetically into the task. The efficiency of the provision made is evidenced by the fact that, despite the temperature falling to forty degrees below zero, no case of frostbite involving amputation has occurred. Besides equipping the British and a large part of the Allied forces, Great Britain supplied complete equipment and supplies for 25,000 local troops and also sent to Archangel and Murmansk food for 700,000 civilians from British stocks, mainly in British ships.

Fallen French Writers Honored At Ceremony

Names Of Men Of Letters Who
Lost Lives In War Read At
Pantheon In Paris

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, April 11.—A series of commemorations of French men of letters who have fallen during the war was closed today by a ceremony at the Pantheon, when a list of 450 writers was read and military honors rendered.

BIG FIRE IN PENGU

A foreigner who returned to Shanghai yesterday from the North brought news of a big fire a few days ago in Pengu, Anhui, the first big station north of Pukow on the Tientsin-Pakow Railway. Nearly a hundred persons are supposed to be dead, many more homeless and between \$300,000 and \$500,000 worth of property destroyed. Two-thirds of the town is reported to have been destroyed by the blaze, which swept through the town in three hours. Several big foreign firms which have property there are supposed to have suffered losses.

LENIN'S PEACE OFFER DISCUSSED IN COMMONS

Declared Britain Can Have No
Dealings With Bloodthirsty
Gang Of Ruffians

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 9.—In the House of Commons today Mr. Clement Edwards drew attention to the alleged peace offer made by Lenin, whereupon a lively discussion ensued, a number of speakers objecting to any negotiations with the Bolsheviks.

Mr. Edward Shortt, replying on behalf of the Government, said that there was no desire to avoid discussion with Russia but we could have no truck with a mere gang of bloodthirsty ruffians who were terrorizing the population of Russia and we were entitled to tell the Russian people that we will have no dealings with a Government which endangers civilization. He expressed the opinion that the whole story of Lenin being ready to negotiate was manufactured in Germany for the purpose of making us believe that the Bolsheviks are really peaceable civilized persons. The Germans were spreading Bolshevism wherever possible as their only hope, because where it went weakness supervened.

ATTACKS ARE REPELLED BY KOLTCHAK'S TROOPS

Further Successful Operations
Against Russian Bolshevik
Forces Reported

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 8.—An official telegram from Omsk states that Admiral Koltchak's troops in the direction of the enemy and occupied the station of Lanul, forty miles from Sarapul, while successful operations at Sperli-tamak, eighty miles south of Ufa, have resulted in the capture of field guns, machine-guns and prisoners. Many Leaving Odessa

Constantinople, April 8.—The French Cruiser Waldeck Rousseau is proceeding to Odessa, where the situation is critical owing to the Bolshevik pressure. Apparently there is considerable alarm in Odessa and many persons are leaving hurriedly. A thousand refugees, mostly Greeks, arrived here this morning on a steamer.

Antwerp Is Selected For 1920 Olympian

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Lausanne, April 6.—The International Olympic Games Committee has decided that the Seventh Olympian will be held at Antwerp in 1920.

HUNGARIAN SOVIET HEAD SUGGESTS CONFERENCE WITH NEIGHBOR STATES

Meeting At Prague To Discuss
Frontiers Is Suggested To
General Smuts

ELECTIONS IN BUDAPEST

All Radical Candidates, Most Of
Them Factory Hands, Are
Successful

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, April 6.—A message from Budapest states that all of the Soviet Commissary, Belakun, has made a statement that he anticipated satisfactory results from the discussion with General Smuts. He proposed to General Smuts that representatives of the Hungarian Soviet Republic, German-Austria, Jugo-Slavia, Rumania and Czechoslovakia should meet at Prague or Vienna to elucidate the question of political frontiers and economic relations.

Elections In Budapest

Copenhagen, April 10.—A message from Budapest states that all of the Soviet candidates were successful in the Budapest elections. The majority of them were factory hands.

A message from Budapest yesterday states that fighting between Red Guards and Czechs has occurred at Ungvar, in Hungary, in which thirty of the Red Guards and one hundred and eighty Czechs were killed.

KOREANS AT CHANGSONG FIRED ON BY TROOPS

Teachers Employed By British
Missionary And American
Missionary Arrested

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, April 11.—Despatches from Korea state that three hundred Koreans at Changsong created a disturbance and were fired upon on April 6. Six were killed and others wounded. At Koehohl another crowd was fired upon and some injured.

Most of the teachers working under Mr. Rose, British missionary, have been arrested. A Japanese report says that most of Mr. Rose's pupils have begun to attend the public school.

An official report published in The Seoul Press of April 10 says regarding the arrest of Mr. Mowery, American missionary at Pyengyang, that The Independence News (a paper, issued in Seoul) was issued from Mr. Mowery's house. Subsequently the charge was made that he allowed law breakers to hide in his house. Mr. Moffett, President of the Union College, was also arrested, but afterwards set free, while Mr. Mowery was sent to prison. A Korean girl found in the missionary's house was also arrested.

W. R. GILES IS VICTIM OF PNEUMONIA AT SEOUL

Widely Known Correspondent
Of Chicago Paper Was Investi-
gating Conditions In Korea

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, April 15.—Mr. W. R. Giles, the correspondent of the Chicago Daily News, who was investigating conditions in Korea, has died of pneumonia at Seoul.

Mr. Giles is one of the oldest and best known foreign correspondents in China. He came to this country nearly twenty years ago and shortly after entered Journalism. He was known all over North China.

Vindictive Breaks Up While Being Salvaged

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, April 9.—H.M.S. Vindictive in the course of being salvaged at Zebrugge has broken in half and must be blown up.

NOTICE

The Editorial and Magazine
feature pages of THE CHINA
PRESS will be found hereafter
in the second section.

Text Of Revised Covenant Of League Of Nations

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, via New York, April 12.—The following is the official summary of the Government of the League of Nations:

(1) The League of Nations is founded in order to promote international co-operation and to secure peace. The League will include

(a) the belligerent States, named in a document annexed to the Covenant;

(b) all the neutral States so named and

(c) in the future any self-governing country whose admission is approved by two-thirds of the States already members of the League today.

A State may withdraw from the League, providing it has kept its obligations to date, on giving two years' notice.

(2) The League will act through an assembly comprising not more than three representatives of each of the member States—each State, however, having only one vote—and a Council comprising for the present, one representative of each of the five Great Powers and each of four other powers as selected from time to time by the Assembly. The number of powers of each class represented on the Council may be increased by the unanimous consent of the Council and a majority of the Assembly. Other powers have the right to sit as members of the Council during the decision of matters in which they are especially interested.

In the Council as in the Assembly each State will have only one vote. Both these bodies are to meet at stated intervals (the Council at least once a year) and at other times if required; both can deal with any matter that is of international interest or that threatens the peace of the world; the decision of both must be unanimous except in certain specified cases, matters of procedure for instance being decided by majority vote. The League will have a permanent secretariat under a Secretary-General.

The Secretariat and all other bodies under the League may include women equally with men. A permanent Court of International Justice and various permanent Commissions and Bureaux are also to be established.

(3) The member State agree:

(a) To reduce their armaments, plans for such reduction being suggested by the Council, but only adopted with the consent of the States themselves, thereafter not to increase them without the concurrence of the Council.

(b) To exchange full information of their existing armies, and their navy, and military progress.

(c) They respect each other's territory and personal independence, and guarantee them against foreign aggression.

(d) To submit all international disputes either to arbitration or to inquiry by the Council, which latter, however, may not pronounce an opinion on any dispute whose object matter falls solely within a State's domestic jurisdiction; in no case to go to war till three months after an award or unanimous recommendation has been made; and even then not to go to war with a State which accepts the award or recommendation;

(e) To regard a State which has broken Covenant (d) as having committed an act of war against the League; to break off all economic and other relations with it; and to allow free passage through their territories to the troops to those States which are contributing armed force on behalf of the League. The Council is to recommend what amount of force, if any, should be supplied by the several governments concerned, but the approval of the latter is necessary. (States not members of the League will be invited to accept the obligations of the League for the purposes of particular disputes, and if they fail to comply may be forced);

(f) Not to consider any treaty binding till it has been communicated to the League, which will then proceed to publish it; to admit the right of the Assembly to advise the reconsideration of treaties and international conditions which do not accord with present needs; and to be bound by no obligations inconsistent with the Covenant.

A State which breaks its agreements may be expelled from the League by the Council.

(4) The covenant does not affect the validity of international engagements such as treaties of arbitration or regional understandings like the Monroe Doctrine for securing the maintenance of peace.

(5) The former German colonies and territories of the Ottoman Empire are to be administered in the interests of colonization by States which are willing to be mandatories of the League, which will exercise a general supervision.

(6) The member States accept certain responsibilities with regard to labor conditions, the treatment of natives, the white-slave traffic, the opium traffic, the arms-traffic, with uncivilized and semi-civilized countries, transit and trade conditions, public health and Red Cross societies.

(7) The League is recognised as the central body interested in co-ordinating and assisting international activities generally.

(8) Amendments to the Covenant require the approval of all the States on the Council and a simple majority of those in the Assembly. States which signify their dissent from amendments thus approved are not bound by them, but in this case cease to be members of the League.

FUTURE POLICIES OF NEW GERMANY TOLD BY PREMIER

Loyalty To Treaties Will
Be Distinguishing Mark,
He Says

SEES DANGER NOW

Revolution In Munich Is
Held To Be Menace
To Peace

PLANNING TO ACT

Military Measures Taken
In Berlin To Check
General Disorder

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Berlin, April 10.—A message from Weimar states that in the National Assembly the Premier, Herr Scheidemann, said that loyalty to treaties would be a distinguishing mark of New Germany but vital German interests would be unwaveringly protected while a spirit of unreserved conciliation would be observed towards all peoples.

They wanted an equal rapprochement with all peoples, not a fresh domination of the world into alliances and groups.

Germany would not allow Russia to dictate to her in home affairs but, if Russia stopped forcible Bolshevik propaganda, Germany would gladly extend her hand to the Russian people.

With regard to France Germany's desire for conciliation was very clear. If Germany pressed for a plebiscite in Alsace-Lorraine, it was in order to remove the 'revanche' idea for all time.

Herr Scheidemann emphasized the dangers of the unrest in Germany, pointing out that the strikes have resulted in killing hundreds of thousands of people whose labor could alone provide payment for food supplies and the revolution in Munich endangered peace. The Government desired an open road to economic democracy and would so inaugurate socialization that it would form a source of prosperity, not a bacillus of decomposition, but they must forcibly repel all attempts to take them by surprise.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Count Brockdorff-Rantzau, declared that the Government is unable to sign a peace essentially deviating from the basis of the peace to which Germany agreed at the beginning of November. Germany required the release of the industrially and agriculturally important west portion of Germany, which was cut off from the rest. Germany also needed the speedy raising of the blockade and the importation of foodstuffs on conditions making their purchase possible. Germany also expected raw materials from her western enemies and needed credit to purchase these.

Military Measures Taken

Berlin, April 7.—It is stated that extensive military measures have been taken in Berlin to repress disturbances. A telegram from Hamburg speaks of an impending catastrophe there. It is reported that the Spartacist leaders, Dr. Lauffenberg and Dr. Herz, have recently been working to establish a Soviet Republic in Hamburg.

The Hamburg Mittagsblatt urges the Government to send troops to Hamburg as speedily as possible.

A message from Stuttgart says that it is officially stated that the state is completely quiet but martial law has not yet been repealed. The Spartacists have prevented the resumption of work in the big factories such as the Bosch and Daimler Works.

Demonstrations Put Down

Copenhagen, April 7.—A message from Munich states that the troops have dispersed demonstrations against the Soviet Republic.

Copenhagen, April 8.—A message from Berlin today says the police at Helmsstadt stopped a motor car in which Herr Landsberg was being taken to Brunswick by a strong escort of insurgents. The police disarmed

Prince Of Wales Sees London From Clouds

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, April 8.—The Prince of Wales yesterday had a flight in an aeroplane for over an hour over Central London.

Boudrillart Member Of French Academy

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, April 11.—M. Boudrillart, the rector of the Institute Catholique, yesterday was admitted a member of the Academie Francaise.

the escort and rescued Herr Landsberg.

Prisoners Troublesome

Berlin, April 10.—The Armistice Commission has urgently requested the Allies to permit the removal to Russia of the Russian prisoners of war at present in Germany on the ground that there are increasing disturbances among them, and the German Government fears they will break out of their camps, thereby spreading the Bolshevik danger in Germany.

Food Getting Short

Berlin, April 10.—The Bavarian Government is of opinion that Bolshevism in Munich will collapse without military action, owing to the stoppage of foodstuffs. Meanwhile the Government is preparing for a long sojourn at Bamberg.

The Berliner Tageblatt states that railway traffic to Munich has been suspended, thus cutting off the coal supply.

Berlin, April 8.—Herr Ellenberger, leader of the Bavarian peasants, opposes the Soviet Government and threatens to cut off food supplies for Munich. Spartacist disturbances have occurred at Nuremberg and strong forces are now patrolling the town.

The Soviet at Wuerzburg has voted against the Soviet Republic, while at Munich three Socialist parties are opposing one another and confusion reigns while a strike of the bourgeoisie is threatening.

The German Government has refused to release Herr Ledebour, which was demanded by the Congress of Soviets.

Situation Is Complicated

Berlin, April 8.—The situation in Bavaria is most complicated and obscure, dissensions are reported among the Communists, with only the Munich group favoring the Soviet Republic. Moreover the Southern Bavarian Majority Socialists are in conflict with those of Northern Bavaria while the Peasants' Council of Middle Franconia have rejected the Soviet Republic and are supporting the Hoffman Ministry, which the latest reports state now has gone to Bamberg.

Serious riots and plundering occurred in Magdeburg. After the Independent and Majority Socialists proclaimed a general strike, the large portion of the garrison joined the insurgents. The Government troops are marching on Magdeburg. The insurgents made a determined attack with rifles and grenades upon the police station but were repulsed. Alliance Is Demanded.

Berlin, April 9.—At Bremerhaven a Socialist demonstration has demanded vigorous measures to relieve the scarcity of food in the Lower Weser region, including an alliance with Soviet Russia. Otherwise the demonstrators threatened to strike on the 13th.

There was some fighting in Magdeburg before the Government troops obtained control and numerous arrests were made.

The strike at Nuremberg has ended.

The Communists at Vogtland, in Saxony, have demanded the proclamation of a Soviet Republic.

The iron workers and miners at Zwickau have gone out on strike and demand the removal of the Government.

A telegram from Leipzig says that diplomatic relations have been established between the Bavarian Soviet Republic and Russia.

Dictatorship Foreseen

Copenhagen, April 7.—The Berliner Tageblatt adds that the Central Council at Munich will first exercise a dictatorship after which it will appoint mandatories to establish a Red Guard and to organize fresh elections for a congress of Workers' and Peasants' Councils.

The Landtag Government stands aside, powerless and helpless. The report that this has removed to Bamberg is described as incorrect.

Copenhagen, April 10.—It is reported from Munich that the Communists have dispersed the Council of Peoples' mandatories, seized the leaders of the trades unions and police commissioners as hostages, disarmed the police and formed a Government.

Union Is Proposed

Paris, April 10.—News has reached Paris that the German Government at Weimar has sent a delegation to Vienna to discuss the union of German-Austria with Germany.

Le Temps, commenting on the general situation, states that in view of the uncertainty caused by the situation in Eastern Europe and the internal crisis in Germany certain of the Allied Governments are inclined to recommend that the Entente Powers, including America, should associate themselves for such time as is necessary to guarantee their common interests and the general interest of civilization.

Work Day Shortened

Copenhagen, April 10.—A message sent from Essen yesterday states a conference of miners and mine-owners has decided that a six-hour

day for miners at present is impossible but has decided to grant a seven-hour day.

The Government troops have arrested the strike committee, dispersed the civilians who attacked the troops and also arrested the publisher of the newspaper Spartacus.

Essen Under Martial Law

Copenhagen, April 8.—Martial law has been proclaimed in Essen, where there are now 239,000 strikers, and also at Dusseldorf. The strikers at Essen have occupied Krupp's works.

Workmen in the various factories in Berlin have ceased work in order to participate in the Congress of Soviets.

The German Bank Officials Association has decided on a general strike.

Rutherford Is Guilty But Is Found Insane

Verdict Given At Old Bailey And Former Officer Is Ordered Detained

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, April 9.—At the Old Bailey Lieut.-Col. Rutherford has been found guilty of murder but insane and the judge ordered his detention during the King's pleasure.

CURZON OUTLINES NEED OF TROOPS IN EUROPE

Gives Examples Illustrating Feeling In Vienna For British Forces

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, April 8.—In the House of Lords today during the second reading of the Army, Navy and Air Force Bill, Lord Curzon drew attention to how much British troops are in demand throughout Europe. He said that Vienna, finding itself in difficulties and apprehensive lest it should share the fate of Budapest, had turned to Great Britain and said "If you will send 10,000 British troops we guarantee the situation." Lord Curzon added that this was because they trusted the British troops.

Vessel Strikes Mine Carrying Bolsheviks

Hundred Killed In Disaster To Ship Taking Deported Russians To Odessa

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Madrid, April 9.—A hundred persons have been killed on board a steamer which was deporting 400 Russian Bolsheviks to Odessa and which struck a mine in the Dardanelles.

Naval Appointments Announced In London

Cruiser Squadron Commander In China And Officer Of Yangtze Named

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, April 8.—The Admiralty announces that G. H. Borrett has been appointed Rear-Admiral Commanding the 5th Light Cruiser Squadron in China, and Commodore A. A. Ellison is appointed Senior Naval Officer of the Yangtze.

ARCHER HAS BIG CARGO

The United States Shipping Board freighter Archer, assigned to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for permanent operation, left Kobe yesterday morning at six o'clock and is due at Shanghai Friday with 4,000 tons of cargo for local merchants.

FORBIDDEN EXPORT LIST PUBLISHED BY BRITAIN

Statement Designates Articles Which May Not Be Sent To Near East

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, April 12.—The British Legation has handed to Reuter's Agency the following list of goods the export of which to Turkey, Bulgaria and Black Sea ports is forbidden:

Aircraft of all kinds, including aeroplanes, airships, balloons and their component parts together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft.

Apparatus which can be used for the storage or protection of compressed or liquefied gases, acids or other destructive agents capable of use in warfare operations.

Armor plates, armored motor cars, and arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes and their component parts.

Barbed wire and instruments for cutting same.

Articles of camp equipment and their component parts.

Clothing and equipment of a distinctly military character.

Electrical appliances adapted for use in war and their component parts.

Explosives specially prepared for use in war.

Field glasses and glasses for war purposes.

Guns and machine-guns, gun mountings, limbers and military wagons of all descriptions and harness for horse equipment of a military character.

Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war or for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land and sea.

Mines, submarines and their component parts.

Projectiles, charges, cartridges and their component parts.

Searchlights and their component parts.

Submarine signalling apparatus and materials for wireless telegraph.

Torpedoes.

Warships, including boats and their component parts of such a nature that they can only be used on a vessel of war.

As regards Bulgaria, the following articles are in addition forbidden to be imported:

All articles for use in transportation on land, saddle and pack animals, motor cars, bicycles and their component parts, locomotives and rolling stock, telegraphs and telephones and their component parts and materials for use therewith.

MURDERED MAN'S BODY FOUND IN OPEN FIELD

Gruesome Discovery Made Near Kalgan Dairy Farm Early Yesterday Morning

Evidently murdered sometime late Monday night, the body of an unknown Chinese, with 15 stab wounds in the neck, was found early yesterday morning in the open country near the Kalgan Dairy Farm, between the extensions of East Yalu and East Yuhung Roads.

The dead man is about 28 years old and is believed to be a native of the North. The wounds were made either with a pocket knife or a fruit knife.

The body was found by laborers who reported the matter to the Wayside Police Station. Detectives were sent to the scene but the heavy rain of Monday night had washed away any possible finger prints that might have been found on the clothing. The body was removed to the mortuary and an inquest will be held this morning.

'Common Clay'

An attractive young lady is tired with the quiet of a puritanic home and is tempted to roam as far as a dancing saloon. Here she meets the man who leads her astray. But she eventually makes up her mind to go straight and so takes service in a nice city home. Here she meets another man, the son of the family, and complications arise which lead to police court proceedings.

At the trial things go with some speed. With any other magistrate than the genial Phil Carlton most of the matter would have been judged irrelevant, but it was sufficient to prove that it was all mother's fault, and that the misguided young lady's father was none other than the rather unkind prosecuting Judge Filson.

But never mind. The epilogue puts everything straight, for the erring housemaid in her new role of Judge's daughter and they are reunited and their little son is all ready on the scene to make them happy. That is "Common Clay."

I am not quite sure what to say about the show. At times I wanted to laugh just where I ought not to, at others I wanted to weep because I could not hear the lines, and then at other times I had a strong desire to sleep because so much of the matter had nothing whatever to do with the action of the play.

I was very sorry for Miss Malin. She ought to have gained the sympathy of the audience from the very start, and as far as her work was concerned she did her best to get it. But if at one part she made them feel with her, she was made to say something immediately after which alienated our regards. Her work in Act Three was really good. It was quite some of the best acting that I have seen her do. Other points in the production which I remember were first a fine portrayal of the "drunk" by Gus Forbes, some good character work by Frank Wilcox as the Judge, little bits of good play by Phil Carlton and Vere Matthews in the Police Court scene, quite a faithful touch of human nature on the part of Miss Valentine Sydney as Mrs. Neal, and last but not least I was really worried with the final entrance of Mr. William Howard.

He came on with a lighted cigarette and, balancing it beautifully in his left hand, he suddenly met the poor girl he had betrayed. He asked forgiveness; he held out his arms; he embraced her, and even in the final rapture of the curtain kiss the little Captain went on burning merrily, still balanced beautifully in that left hand. I am so glad Howard did not burn the lady's dress.

Tonight "Common Clay" again. Lots of people liked it. I didn't.

DOMINGO.

MENACE OF HOLY WAR NOW OVERHANGS EGYPT

Is Reason To Believe Natives May Be Influenced By Unfriendly Turks

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 10.—Reuter's agency learns that some apprehension is felt that the trouble in Egypt, which was fomented at the beginning entirely by Nationalist sentiment, may take a religious turn and the native tribes may declare a Holy War against the British Empire.

There is reason to believe that the natives may be affected by Turkish propagandists, who are in no way friendly toward Great Britain, and steps are being taken to deal with this possibility.

Trouble In Cairo

Cairo, April 8.—An official communiqué reports that several regrettable instances occurred in Cairo and Alexandria yesterday evening probably due to misunderstandings during the scenes of popular excitement.

The situation in the provinces is unchanged.

Proclamation Is Issued

Cairo, April 8.—A proclamation issued by the Sultan of Egypt, which glows with patriotic fervor, recalls the merits and good government of his great-grandfather Mahomed Ali, who ascended the throne when the population was the prey of the governor's extortions. It exhorts the Egyptians not to continue their manifestations, which have led to regrettable consequences, and to devote themselves to their customary occupations.

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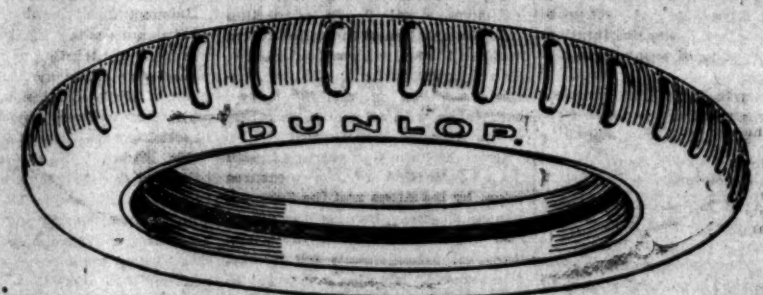
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Savings Department

The American-Oriental Banking Corporation
15 NANKING ROAD, SHANGHAI

ASK PEKING TO PREVENT TUCHUNS' CONFERENCE

Shanghai Commercial Federation Sends Message To President And Cabinet

Threatening to appeal to the Paris Peace Conference and disclose to it the unlawful acts of the Tuchuns of China in interfering with the administration, the Shanghai Federation of Commercial Institutions, consisting of 55 trade organizations, telegraphed yesterday to President Hsu Shih-chang and the Peking Cabinet, demanding that they stop the military conference being called in Tientsin by the Tuchuns.

The message follows:
For several days the press reports that there will be another meeting of the Tuchuns at Tientsin and that Tuchun Chang of Fengtien is on his way to the spot. Although we cannot vouch for the truth of such report but in view of the consequences to the country as a result of such meetings panic reigns among the merchants. At a time like the present, when the internal peace conference has resumed, any demonstration by the military leaders would cause further trouble.

If Tuchun Chang is really patriotic he should pay attention to defense of borders which are in a state of siege. We do not quite understand his motive of going to Tientsin. Is it due to the efforts made by our delegates in Paris which wreck the intrigues of our Eastern neighbor who makes him as her tool to gain her goal by causing us to lose our position at the conference? Or, is it due to the Tuchuns' desire to influence you by representing to you that their fall would shake your position? We believe the motive of the proposed meeting of the Tuchuns would be either one of the two. This means hastening the downfall of our country. China has experienced enough dangers because of the arbitrary conduct of the military Tuchuns. Any enlightened citizen knows it perfectly well.

You, President, being the head of the nation have special privilege to command the navy and army and if you permit the Tuchuns to convene their unlawful meeting, and set them free to do what they like, the nation will not excuse you and you will lose the confidence of the world. We strongly advise you not to let them do so and decide promptly against their convention. For our safety and protection we are prepared, in case you fail, to take heed of our advice to appeal to the Paris Conference, disclosing to the League of Nations the unlawful acts of the military Tuchuns to interfere with civil administration, and leave to them their judgment to deal with the Far Eastern military question. We do not wholly trust the press but we are of the opinion that it is better to be prepared and sincerely hope that there will be no further disturbance in our country.

NEW BUILDINGS STARTED FOR CHANGSHA COLLEGE

Work Begun on Science Laboratory And Medical Group At Yale Institution

(China Press Correspondence)
Changsha, April 9.—On the occasion of the visit of Prof. Harlan P. Beach, of Yale University, one of the trustees and founders of the Yale Mission, work was begun on two important new buildings. On March 29 Prof. Beach turned the first spadeful of earth for the new Science Laboratory of the College of Yale in China. This will be a three storied brick building, the gift of the China Medical Board of the Rockefeller Foundation, and it will house the department of biology, chemistry and physics. Although for some time there have been men on the faculty specially trained in these subjects, their work has been handicapped by inadequate laboratory facilities. The new building and its equipment will be modern in every respect.
On April 2, work was begun on the excavation for the first of the group of buildings for the Hunan-Yale College of Medicine, Prof. Beach and Dr. F. C. Yen, president of the institution, breaking the ground. This building, located near the new hospital, is being erected with funds provided by the Hunan Provincial Government, in accordance with the agreement in force between the Government and the Yale Mission, whereby the former provides buildings and the latter the faculty, in a joint effort to promote medical education. When the building is completed, it will be possible to move the Hunan-Yale College of Medicine from its present quarters inside the city, to the medical campus adjoining the campus of the College of Yale in China, thereby consolidating the work of the two institutions and providing the students with a satisfactory living and working environment.

CUSTOMS COMPANY SMOKER
The Customs Company, Shanghai Volunteer Corps, will hold a smoking concert at the Customs Club Saturday night. The program will start at nine o'clock.

Peking Cabinet Plans Courts To Replace Foreign Tribunals

Takes Steps Leading To Eventual Abolition Of Right Of Extra-Territoriality

The Cabinet yesterday approved the decision of the Ministry of Justice with certain amendments with reference to the withdrawal of the rights of extraterritoriality. The Cabinet will order the establishment of judicial courts during the next nine years in the various treaty ports in preparation for the withdrawal.

Deveulle Sentenced On Another Charge

Man Acquitted Of Manslaughter In Carleton Case Recently To Go To Prison

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, April 8.—At Old Bailey today Reggie Deveulle who was acquitted of the charge of manslaughter of Miss Dillie Carleton, pleaded guilty of conspiring to procure large quantities of cocaine last year and was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment in the second division.

French Chamber Votes For Reapportionment

Attitude Toward Proportional Representation Of Senate Remains Doubtful

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, April 10.—The Chamber of Deputies has passed a resolution favoring proportional representation by 235 votes to 201.
The attitude of the Senate remains doubtful but its opposition six years ago is believed to have lessened.

Tientsin Falls In Line On Daylight Saving

Consular Body Decides To Put Clocks Forward An Hour On 26th

(CHINA PRESS OWN SERVICE)
Tientsin, April 15.—The Consular Body of Tientsin decided at a meeting today to adopt daylight saving beginning April 26. The clocks will be put forward one hour on that day in all the Concessions.

Central Hall Elects Candidate Of Labor

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, April 11.—In the bye-election at Central Hall Commander Kenworthy, the Labor candidate, has been returned with 8,616 votes. Lord Eustace Percy, the Coalition Unionist candidate, polled 7,699 votes.

Engineering Society Changes Meeting Days

Members of the Engineering Society of China are notified of several changes in the dates of forthcoming meetings. On April 23 Mr. B. Van Exter will read his postponed paper on "The Further Improvement of Chefoo Harbor," advantage being taken of the author's brief presence in Shanghai. The incidence of the Spring race meet has also made it necessary to change the date of the reading of Mr. W. A. Moller's paper on "Floods in Manchuria" and this will take place on May 13 instead of on May 6. For the same reason the annual general meeting will take place on May 27, instead of on May 20.

SHORT LOANS
We can arrange short loans in MEXICAN DOLLARS, TAELS, OR AMERICAN GOLD on approved local securities.

Raven Trust Co., Ltd.
15 Nanking Road.



New Brevities

The April meeting of the Shanghai branch of the China Medical Missionary Association, to be held today at the Shanghai Baptist College at 4 o'clock, will be an open one to consider "The Missionary Side of Our Work." Dr. Main, of Hangchow, will speak from the doctor's standpoint. The Rev. Cameron F. McRae, of St. Lukes Hospital, from the evangelist's standpoint, and Miss Clark, of Shantung Road Hospital, from the nurse's standpoint.

The American Post Office announces that a mail will be sent by the a.s. Beale Dollar tomorrow and will close at 5 p.m. today.

Friday being a postal holiday the offices of the Chinese Post Office will observe Sunday hours.

Creditors of the China Land and Building Company, which is being wound up voluntarily, are requested to send in their names, addresses and particulars of their claims to the liquidators, 33 Kiangse Road, before May 21.

Holy Week devotions will be held at the Holy Trinity Cathedral this evening at six o'clock. There will also be special devotions on Good Friday at six o'clock.

A bridge party will be held at the Country Club on Wednesday afternoon, May 20, at three o'clock, for the benefit of the American Red Cross. The following ladies are on the committee in charge of the affair: Mesdames William Morris, Percy L. Bryant, W. S. Fleming, Leonard Everett and Drake. Tickets at one dollar may be obtained from Mrs. Bryant.

Eighteen Chinese, including one woman, taken in a Foochow Road gambling raid Monday night appeared in the Mixed Court yesterday. Thirteen of the accused were fined \$5 each for gambling while four of the others were given sentences of six, four, two and one month's imprisonment respectively for opium smoking. The woman was fined \$10.

Mr. L. A. Lyall, Commissioner of

Customs, formally took over the direction of the Shanghai Customs House yesterday, succeeding Mr. R. H. Wade, who leaves for England on leave next Saturday.

The funeral procession of the late Mr. Yi Ngo-ming, a millionaire dye merchant, took place yesterday. The banner, parasols, floats and decorated pavilions were numerous and brilliant. The cortege started from the residence of the deceased on Great Western Road, passed along Avenue Edward VII, Pakhoi Road, Thibet Road, Peking Road, Kwelchow Road, Chefoo Road, Kwangse Road, Foochow Road, Shantung Road, Kiukiang Road, Honan Road, Boulevard des Deux Republiques, the Nantao Bund and stopped at the Ningpo-Shaoshing Steam Navigation Company's Wharf, where a specially chartered vessel conveyed the remains to Kiangyin last night.

The annual inspection of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps will take place on April 24 and the church parade will be held on the following day.

Shareholders of the Batu Anam, Johore, Rubber Estate, Ltd., will hold their annual meeting on April 29 at 4 o'clock at 13 Nanking Road.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Taiiping Rubber Estates, Ltd., will be held at 17 Avenue Edward VII on April 30 at 4 o'clock.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Sun Manggis Rubber Co., Ltd., will be held at 6 Peking Road on April 24 at 11 o'clock in the morning.

The Semambu Rubber Estates, Ltd., will hold its annual general meeting of shareholders at 13 Nanking Road, April 29 at 4:30 o'clock.

Mr. J. W. Richardson, Commissioner of Customs at Antung, has been transferred to Peking and will be succeeded by Mr. F. A. Carl, Commissioner of Customs at Canton.

Northern papers say that the Chinese authorities in Peking are formulating plans for the erection of a monument in memory of the Chinese laborers who fell in France.

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Spring Suitings

including Light, Medium and Dark Grey Flannel, also The Genuine Palm Beach Cloth, Alpaccas in Black, Blue, Grey and Fancey. Gabardines and Rain-proof materials in a good variety.

General Department

Jacques' Eclipse Tennis Racquets.

Tennis nets and posts, Lawn bowls in pairs and sets.

New stock, self-filling Waterman Fountain Pens.

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Hot + Buns.

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Telephone, Central 42

Newly installed private exchange to all depts.

Draw the cork and HAIG & HAIG SCOTS WHISKY will sing its own praises



The quantity is limited
The quality is rare
You cannot get me everywhere

Haig & Haig Five Stars Scots Whisky

I am a famous bottle because of the famous contents that I carry. You will always have to pay a little more for me than for other bottles of Whisky because no other bottle carries quite so fine a Whisky.

I am welcomed and esteemed in all good clubs and cultured homes, and wherever people of good taste meet and have fellowship—not for myself, remember. I am only a bottle; I am famous for the fact that I contain HAIG & HAIG FIVE STARS SCOTS WHISKY.

DOCTORS ARE CALLING FOR ME
MERCHANT PRINCES ARE CALLING FOR ME
KINGS OF FINANCE ARE CALLING FOR ME
JUDGES ARE CALLING FOR ME
SCOTSMEN EVERYWHERE ARE CALLING FOR ME
ARE YOU?

Place your orders in advance and make as sure as you can of getting me.

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SHANGHAI

"Recess" —

Made Slightly Larger Than The Average Cigarettes



Westminster
Tobacco Co., Ltd.
London.

Made Considerably Better
Than the Ordinary

Cigarettes

LIBRARY POSSIBILITIES
DESCRIBED IN LECTUREBoone University Man Tells Of
Work Being Done in West
China

China Press Correspondent
Nanchang, Kiangsi, April 10.—
Pleading for higher standards in
education, particularly for a wider
use of libraries in China, Samuel T. Y.
Seng, acting librarian of Boone
University and special lecturer of the
Y.M.C.A., delivered the opening of a
series of lectures last night in the
local Association before a student
audience. The address was straight
to the point and full of enthusiasm.
Mr. Seng, who is a graduate of
Columbia University and the New
York Library School and who has
received special training from Miss
Wood, librarian of Boone University,
was introduced by Mr. Chen Shih-kui,
assistant Educational Commissioner.
"The library is not for the fortunate
few," declared Mr. Seng, "it is for
everybody. It is a people's university.
Our purpose is to get the books into
the hands of the people. We do not
believe that a library is a place in
which to hide books."
The speaker pointed out that Boone
University Library had been pushing
the idea of circulating libraries for
some time, with the result that at present
more than twenty sets of books
are being effectively used in various
parts of the Yangtze Valley. He
further showed that because China has
few recreational centers or parks, hun-
dreds of people waste their time gam-
bling in tea-houses. With an efficient
system of libraries in the large cities
men would learn how to make good
use of their leisure time.

A big feature of Mr. Seng's lecture
aside from his own personality is the
scientific apparatus which he has
for demonstration and visual instruc-
tion. Through the courtesy of the
American Library Association, he is
using the entire set of photographs
pertaining to American libraries
which were on exhibition at the
Panama-Pacific Exposition in San
Francisco. These pictures were pre-
sented to the lecture department of
the Y.M.C.A. when the Exposition
closed. In order to illustrate vividly
the difference in the amounts of
money spent on libraries in America
and in China, he first showed a large
silver colored disc, two feet in
diameter, representing the millions
spent in the United States, then
brought forth a disc two inches in
diameter to represent the few thou-
sands expended in this country.

Educational officials of Kiangsi have
taken a keen and intelligent interest
in the lectures. Yesterday afternoon
Mr. Hsu Shao-shang, Commissioner
of Education, and the heads of de-
partments visited the Y.M.C.A. for a
privately demonstrated lecture. They
feelingly expressed their approval and
promised to help develop libraries in
every way possible.

The Government Schools of Nan-
chang have been especially responsive
to Mr. Seng's appeals. The lecture
was given in full at the First and
Second Middle Schools and at Hsin
Yuan Middle School; at both the Men's
and Women's Normal Schools, and
lastly at the headquarters of the
Educational Association.

The Nanchang Academy and the
Baldwin School for Girls united with
the members and students of Shingai
Church (Methodist) for a special
lecture in the Baldwin School auditor-
ium.

DE KEYSER HOTEL WINS
POINT AGAINST CROWNSuit Is For Rent Of Hostelry
Requisitioned By Authorities
For War Uses

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 10.—The Court of
Appeal, by a majority, has allowed
the appeal of De Keyser's Hotel in
London, in a test action against the
Crown, who requisitioned the pre-
mises for payment of rent and for
compensation during nine months
occupation.

The Crown argued that the King
is empowered to take the property
of his subjects for the defense of
the realm without payment.

The Master of the Rolls decided
that there is no prerogative right to
seize properties for administrative
purposes in connection with the
defense of the realm without inden-
tifying the owners.

The De Keyser's Hotel claimed
£13,520 for occupation alone.

Investments

from Tls. 100 up

WHY LOSE INCOME by your delay in purchase of
securities? If undecided why not get the opinion of those
whose business it is to know about securities?

IF YOU HAVE MONEY, to invest—no matter how
large or small may be the amount—and feel the need of pru-
dent advice, we shall be glad to give you the benefit of our
experience in the investment business.

WHAT YOU DO with your surplus is no less im-
portant than the accumulating of it. Wrongly invested, it
may be of more harm than benefit to you.

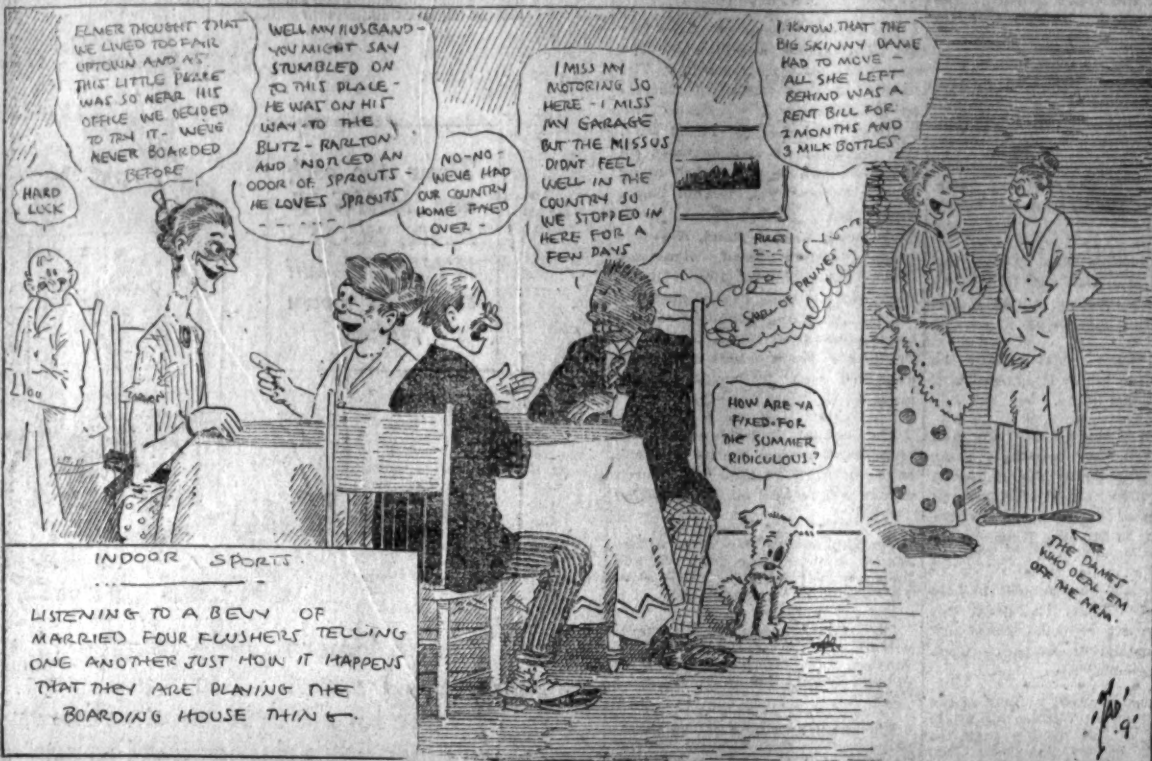
IF YOU are interested in a safe investment for a large or
small amount, we can assist you.

Raven Trust Co., Ltd.

15 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

INDOOR SPORTS

By Tad



LISTENING TO A BEAN OF
MARRIED FOUR FUSHERS TELLING
ONE ANOTHER JUST HOW IT HAPPENS
THAT THEY ARE PLAYING THE
BOARDING HOUSE THIN

American Program
At Woman's ClubMusical Includes Numbers
Composed By Mrs. G. F.
Ashley Of Shanghai

Works of American composers
delighted the members of the Amer-
ican Woman's Club at the meeting
held yesterday afternoon at the Car-
ton Cafe. The program was under
the direction of the Music Depart-
ment.

Mr. Adamson read short selections
from James Whitcomb Riley and
Edmund Vance Cook. The Carlton
orchestra, directed by Mr. Frank
Augustine, assisted the members
in their services.

The two numbers sung by Mrs. G. F.
Ashley, "Dead Love" and "Homing"
were of her own composition and were
sung for the first time in public yes-
terday.

The program follows:
Gypsy Song Galloway.
Who Knows Ball.
Mr. Charles Glaucus
I Love but a Day Hallett Gilberte.
The Star James Rogers.
Mrs. E. C. Brownell
Dead Love Mary Ashley.
Homing: Words by R. LeGalliene
Mary Ashley.

Mrs. Mary Ashley
Short selections from James Whitcomb
Riley and Edmund Vance Cook.
Mr. Adamson
Venetian Love Song Nevin.
Gondoliers Nevin.
Mrs. Taylor
My Laddie Wm. Armour Thayer.
A Dream J. C. Bartlett.
Mr. Loehr
Hands Across the Sea Sousa.
Stars and Stripes Sousa.
Courtesy of Mr. Augustine and the
Carlton Orchestra.

Patton's
IRONHIDE
PAINT
COMBAT
MILWAUKEE-WISCONSIN
NEWARK

Rules For Mailing
Tea To London GivenSample Packets Are Limited To
Eight Ounces And Must Be
Plainly Marked

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, April 8.—The Post Office
notifies that sample packets of tea
received in the United Kingdom from
abroad by sample post must be plainly
marked as containing tea and must
not exceed eight ounces gross weight
on penalty of forfeiture.

Kaifeng News Notes

China Press Correspondence
Kaifeng, April 11.—Chang Kweli,
4 of Jehol passed through Kaifeng
today on his return from a visit to
his old home at Pochow. A
special train from Peking met him
at Kwelihefu and he was escorted
by one thousand soldiers as a special
guard. As the train passed here
General Chao Ti-tchung of Honan,
paid his respects to the passing
officer by going to meet him at the
railroad station and he also had
his private military band there to
serenade him.

General Chao, as governor, is get-
ting considerable praise because he
is trying to enforce laws against
foot-binding, and other progressive
measures. It is said he is inclined
to follow the good example of the
governor of Shansi.

That there are several big jobs
lying around for him to master and
gain glory over is shown by the fact
that, as stated by a recent foreign
visitor to Pochow, he saw plenty of
opium plants being grown inside
that city.

The local Y.M.C.A. is now in a
campaign for \$10,000 to buy land for

Wherever You Go—
Go on Goodyear
TyresGoodyear Tyres outwear, out-
distance and outeconomize most
others.They have unusual inherent resili-
ency, strength and durability.They are made to satisfy and pro-
tect users—not to be sold at a low
competitive price.Undoubtedly they are the most effi-
cient tyres known for delivering long
mileage at low ultimate cost, how-
ever, and that is what
counts.We recommend that you fit
the famous All-Weather Tread
"Goodyears" to your
car and watch results.SOLE AGENTS
FOR CHINAGASTON, WILLIAMS
& WIGMORE

FAR EASTERN DIVISION INC.

'Phone, Central 608

Also obtainable at our
sub-agent

Fei Lung Garage

'Phone, Central 4133

GOOD YEAR

AERTEX
CELLULAR
Defies King Sol & Boreas

Wind may roar or
the sun may pour
forth its hottest
rays; but the man
or woman clad in
Aertex Cellular
remains comfortable
always—cool and trim on hot
days—proof against penetration
when Boreas blows his utmost.
The secret is this: To be clad
in Aertex Cellular is equal
to being clad in multitudinous
cushions of air—the best non-
conductors of heat—
the surest means of
maintaining an even
temperature of the body
whatever the degree
of heat outside.

To be obtained of all
FIRST-CLASS RETAILERS

Chang Yu Pioneer Wine Co., Ltd.

TELEPHONE 4467

White and Red Wines
Cognac Brandies

All wines analysed by Dr. Stafford M. Cox, who has
certified as to their being free from adulteration or coloring.
All tests are fulfilled for naturally-made wines where only
the fermented grape juice is used.

Gold Medal Panama Exhibition
465 Nanking Road

(Near Fokien Road)

A CLEAR AND ROSY SKIN

is the result largely of daily regularity
to ensure which many women find the
occasional use of Pinkettes all that
is necessary.

are laxative perfection, curing sick
headaches, bilious attack, unpleasant
breath, spots and blemishes. Tiny but
thorough, as gentle as nature. Of
chemists, or post free for 60 cents the
vial from The Dr. Williams' Medicine
Co., 98 Ezechien Road, Shanghai.

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., (China) Ltd.

VILLALOBOS WINS AGAIN; DOUBLEHEADER ONTODAY

Elcano Gets Worst Of 9-2 Score;
First Game At Race Course
This Afternoon At 2:30

TODAY'S BASEBALL
At 2:30 p.m.
American School vs. U.S.S.
Wilmington
At 4:00 p.m.
U.S.S. Palow vs. U.S.S.
Villalobos

Although the Elcano hitters fared better than the Villalobos sluggers yesterday afternoon at the Race Course, the Villalobos nine had an easy time winning by a score of 9-2. The game was loose and more or less listless, Colberg's home run being the lone feature.

There will be a doubleheader at the Race Course this afternoon with the American School and Wilmington teams playing at 2:30 o'clock. The second game will be between the Palow and Villalobos and is scheduled for four o'clock.

Yesterday's lineup:
U.S.S. Villalobos—Singles 1b. F. Albert and 1b. F. Albert 2b. Colvin 3b. Mack 4b. Carter 5b. Colberg 6b. Haas 7b. Ball 8b.

U.S.S. Elcano—Wood 1b. Garret 2b. Clark 3b. Henderson 4b. Brouse 5b. Glantz 6b. Miller 7b. Kolander 8b. Galvin 9b. Vetter.
Umpires—Maloney and Grieves.

Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club

Annual Meeting Held
The Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club held its annual general meeting yesterday evening in the offices of Messrs. Maitland and Co., when the report for the last year was presented and officers and committeemen were elected for the coming season.

There was a good attendance and the meeting was presided over by Sir Everard Fraser, honorary president. Last year, Sir Everard commented in presenting the report, was the most successful of the six since the Club's establishment. During the season thirty-one new members joined and the roster now carries 219 names. The greens had been extended and if the organization continued to grow at the present rate further extension would be needed. During the year ten competitions were held, of which two could not be finished and this year it was proposed to reduce the number so that all the competitions might be concluded. Sir Everard expressed sincere appreciation of the energetic efforts of Mr. C. M. Bain, the captain, and other officials.



Mr. Bain spoke on the Club's working during the season past and referred with special gratification to the enthusiasm of the new members and the readiness of the older hands to assist and advise the newcomers. He expressed thanks to the committee, especially to Mr. J. J. Sheridan, the retiring secretary, and to Mr. D. Macgregor and Mr. J. D. Gaines, of the Green Committee. The captain reviewed the matches of the season and mentioned that during the season the Club contributed no less than \$3,070.55 to war funds. For the coming season he suggested a greater number of rink competitions and fewer Club single competitions as strengthening interests in the Club.

Sir Everard Fraser was unanimously re-elected the honorary president of the Club, the members refusing to listen to his proposal to step aside. Mr. C. M. Bain was elected vice-president, Mr. W. N. C. Allen captain, Mr. Gavin Campbell vice-captain and Mr. Albert Taylor secretary and treasurer. Messrs. J. D. Gaines, J. C. Macdougall, D. Macgregor, P. L. Marshall and J. J. Sheridan were named for the General Committee and Messrs. J. Frost, D. M. Graham, E. L. Hunter, D. MacDonald, A. Samson, J. C. Thomson, F. Large and Major T. E. Trevelyan to the Balloting Committee.

A resolution was passed raising the entrance fee for members to \$20 and the annual subscription to \$10. The meeting closed with votes of thanks to the chairman and to the retiring officers.

Soochow University Sports

China Press Correspondence
Soochow, April 12.—The regular annual in-or-class sports were held on the Soochow University campus this afternoon. The weather was fine and the sports were enjoyed by a large crowd.

This is the beginning of a series of meets to be held here on the University grounds. The results follow:
100 yards dash—11 sec. 1. Zah Keng; 2. Loh Tsung-ying; 3. Wei Vee-ngho and 4. Zung Sen-mo.
12 lbs. shot put—35.3 ft. 1. Zah Keng; 2. Soo Ying-sa; 3. Liu Zong-sa and 4. Zung Beh.
880 yards run—2:20 2-5 min. 1. Dao Wo-tee; 2. Liang Kwur-sung; 3. Zee Tsong-yih and 4. Mao Zung-tse.
High jump—5.2 ft. 1. Soo Ying-sa; 2. Tai En-shih; 3. Wei Vee-ngho and 4. Hong Tao-shih.
220 yards dash—25 sec. 1. Zah Keng; 2. Wei Vee-ngho; 3. Loh Tsung-ying and 4. Wei Ching-nyue.
Discus throw—77.4 ft. 1. Zah

EASTER EGGS To Suit All Purses

Don't forget that
next Sunday is EASTER



Get your
EASTER EGGS
at Sullivan's

Keng; 2. Loh Zong-en; 3. Liao Chin-sai and 4. Tai En-shih.
120 yards high hurdles—18 sec. 1. Wei Vee-ngho; 2. Lea Tsing-yao and 3. Tai En-shih.
440 yards run—58 1-5 sec. 1. Zah Keng; 2. Zung Sen-mo; 3. Dao Teh-tsen and 4. Zee Tsong-yih.
Javelin throw—104.10 ft. 1. Lea Tsing-yao; 2. Tai En-shih; 3. Soo Ying-sa and 4. Tsang Tien-lun.
Mile run—8:29 min. 1. Liang Kwur-sung; 2. Zao Chong-ming; 3. Wei Zao-dong and 4. Mao Zung-tse.
220 yards low hurdles—33 sec. 1. Wei Vee-ngho; 2. Liu Zong-en and 3. Zung Sen-mo.
Broad jump—19.6% ft. 1. Lea Tsing-yao; 2. Soo Ying-sa; 3. Wei Vee-ngho and 4. Liu Zong-en.
Pole vault—9.4 ft. 1. Tsang Tien-lun; 2. Charles Gee; 3. Lea Tsing-yao and 4. Yang Bur-shen.
Mile relay—2:48 min. College team, Zah Keng, Zung Sen-mo, Yui Shih-chien, Liang Kwur-lui.
Individual champion—Zah Keng (1923 class) 25 points.
Class champion—1924 class—56 points.
College—65 points. School—75 points.

Races Saturday

The International Recreation Club will hold its 51st race meeting at the Kiangwan track Saturday. The first saddling bell will be rung at 1:30 p.m. and special trains will leave the Shanghai North Station at 12:25, 1:00, 1:30 and 2:00 p.m., Shanghai local time. Tickets may be secured at the course.

Public School Meet

The Public School for Boys will hold its twelfth annual athletic meeting at the School grounds on Friday, April 25, the program of events beginning at 1:30 p.m.

PARCEL POST CONSIGNEES ASKED TO CALL FOR GOODS

Firms' Neglect To Remove Consignments Aggravates Congestion At U.S. Post Office

The parcel post rooms of the United States Post Office have been temporarily moved from the north to the extreme south end of the American Consular block, the entrance being round the corner from the Consulate's main entrance. Firms and individuals having parcel post consignments awaiting call for them without delay as a further large shipment is expected tomorrow and the already inadequate quarters at the Post Office are badly congested with parcels the consignees of which appear to pay little attention to notifications of arrival. One local business house, for instance, has had about two score of large packages occupying about half a ton of space for some days. Another has an equal quantity of goods "stored" in the office and there are a very large number of smaller lots on hand, notifications for all of which have been sent out. The new temporary quarters of the parcel post department are a bit better than the old location, principally in their arrangement, which allows more convenient handling, but they are at best hopelessly inadequate for taking care of the quantity of this class of mail received here.

Letter and parcel mail is expected to arrive here from America on the Tenyo Maru Friday, on the Korea Maru about April 22, the Africa Maru about April 23 and the Empress of Russia about April 25. The long looked for Javary is also expected in within a day or two and, so far as is known, will bring the 1,000 sacks of mail matter she started out with over two months ago. The Javary left the States March 25 after having put back to port.

WAR HURTS PACIFIC MAIL

Steamship Company's Earnings Drop \$1,772,760 In 1918
The report of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for the year

ended December 31, 1918, shows a gross income from all sources amounting to \$1,772,760, compared with \$2,577,876 in 1917. Net income for the year was \$1,086,250, compared with \$2,451,632 in 1917. Referring to the decrease in earnings, George J. Baldwin, president of the company, says in the report:

"Although the actual operating revenues for the past year were much in excess of those obtained during 1917, our income account does not reflect this increase, as in the case of all of our vessels, with the exception of the steamers San Juan and San Jose, the earnings accruing to the company have been determined entirely by the charter rates allowed by the United States Shipping Board under the terms of the United States Government Requisition Charter."

"Included in earnings are amounts entered as commission returns for the operation of our requisitioned vessels for the account of the United States Government, calculated upon the basis of rates for this service as published by the United States Shipping Board. Your company has not agreed, however, to this basis of commissions, as they are considered very inadequate for the services rendered and obligations assumed. We look forward with confidence to an equitable adjustment of this question with the Shipping Board."

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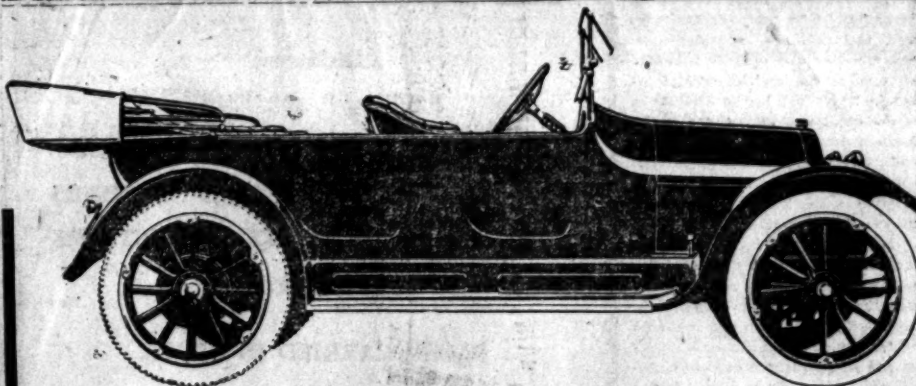
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Cable Company Head Talks Of Trans-Pacific Problems

In an address delivered before the Pan-Pacific Forum of the Japan Society, at New York, Mr. George Clapperton, Vice-President of The Commercial Cable Company, spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman:

The idea of electric communication between the Pacific Coast of America and the Pacific Coast of Asia is nearly as old as the telegraph itself. The telegraph was extended across this continent to the Pacific Coast in 1861. Immediately there was a look forward to an overland line of telegraph by way of Behring Strait and Siberia to Europe. The Atlantic cable had not yet been laid. The venture of 1858 in the Atlantic had ended in disaster, and there were grave doubts whether an Atlantic cable ever would be laid. Meanwhile Europe was making great progress in the building of telegraph lines. Russia proposed to extend her telegraph system across Siberia to the Pacific Ocean. To meet this Russian extension America surveyed a route through Alaska to the Behring Sea. It was declared practicable, and construction was commenced in 1865. Eight hundred and fifty miles of telegraph line was built North of the United States-Canada boundary when the news came that the Atlantic cable of 1866 had been laid, the last cable of 1865 recovered, and Europe and America were connected by two cables.

There was no basis for revenue in sixteen thousand miles of land-line by way of Alaska as against the Atlantic cables, and so the Alaska-Siberia project of a line from America to Europe by way of Asia was abandoned. But the Russia-Siberia line was there from Europe nearly to the Coast of the Pacific, and there was a natural desire to utilize it, so it was deflected from its original purpose, extended southward to China and from China by cable to Japan. Japan was thus brought into electric communication with Europe and with America by way of Europe.

From time to time interest revived in the plan to lay a cable from America to Asia by way of the Aleutian Islands, adjacent to Alaska. The favorable features of this route were brought out by its advocates. The unfavorable ones were, and still are, considered by those who lay and operate cables, to derive a return on the capital invested. The ocean bed is unsuitable, the tides in the neighborhood of the islands are rapid and uncertain, the course of the cable would be parallel to the Japanese Current, a dangerous stream, the islands are volcanic and the whole region is fog-bound for months in the year. At other times the winds are described by one historian navigator as of greater force than any in his experience. Shocks of earthquake and volcanic phenomena, disastrous to cable working, are of frequent occurrence. Altogether, it is a place where cables ought not to be. The plans contemplate a junction with the Japanese land lines at a Northern point, obviously to avoid the Japanese Current curving around the coast of Japan. But although Japan is a land of many beauties, it has some discomforts, among them typhoons and floods, very trying to land lines and, in fact, Japanese land lines are frequently interrupted. Cable communication to be reliable must be brought to a center of commerce, important in itself, and from which the more reliable lines of telegraph radiate. For instance, although the cables from Europe to America had increased to the number of nine, there never was a reliable communication between Europe and New York City until the Commercial Cable Company, abandoning the tradition that cables must be landed at barren spots in order to avoid shipping and ship anchors, boldly brought its 1884 cable into the lower bay of New York Harbor and underground to the corner of Wall and Broad Streets. That was the inspiration of the General Manager of the Commercial Cable Company, now a member of this Society, Mr. George Gray Ward. New York City, has always had reliable cable communication since then. No less than four-

teen cables now come up from the sea into the lower bay and are operated in the vicinity of Wall and Broad Streets.

So with a northern cable across the Pacific to Japan, to be reliable and useful it should run into Tokyo or Yokohama, but to run into Tokyo or Yokohama it must invade the Current or Black Stream, and the Black Stream is a stream to be avoided. Hence the Aleutian Island project, if ever attempted, is doomed to fail.

All Pacific cable projects came to naught until 1898. Important events occurred in 1898. The Hawaiian Islands were annexed by the United States. There was war with Spain. In 1899 the Philippines and Mariana Islands were annexed. With these insular possessions the question of a Pacific cable became acute. President McKinley sent a message to Congress urging action, and stating as a condition that communication should be established in such a way that the cable landings be wholly on territory of the United States. The only way to meet that condition was to lay a cable from California westward to the Philippine Islands, taking in the Hawaiian Islands and Guam on the way. On account of the distance, an island, intermediate between the Hawaiian Islands and Guam had to be selected. Midway was chosen. Then it was a hard heap; now flowering and fruitful. It is a mile and three-quarters long by three-quarters of a mile wide, area two and five-eighths square miles; highest elevation forty-three feet, but it is well protected by circular coral reefs about eighteen miles in circumference. The Commercial Pacific Cable Company undertook this formidable task and completed it on the Fourth of July, 1903. It laid a cable of 2,276 miles from San Francisco to Honolulu; of 1,332 miles from Honolulu to Midway; of 2,607 miles from Midway to Guam; of 899 miles from Guam to Bonin to connect with Japan's cable to Tokyo; of 1,632 miles from Guam to Manila, and of 1,244 miles from Manila to Shanghai, making in all a system of 10,010 nautical miles.

Rates were cut all around. Reductions varied from twenty-four to 60 percent.

The rate from San Francisco to Manila was reduced from \$2.47 per word to \$1.00 per word; to Japan from \$1.88 per word to \$1.21 per word.

In normal times the only prob-

Admiral Sims Urges Huge Naval Airship Plan



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Admiral Sims, commander of the American overseas fleet, urges the construction by the navy of rigid airships, and discloses the fact that Great Britain plans for supremacy in the air. Admiral Sims urges that the United States be in possession of the only known source of helium, a non-inflammable gas for use in rigid airships, and therefore is in a position to obtain supremacy in huge warships of the air. By the use of "argon," by which the gas is known, the airships, thoroughly armored, will be practically immune from attack.

ability of interrupted communication by the Commercial Pacific cable is in the sections east of Guam. Of these the San Francisco-Honolulu cable, laid in 1902, has never been disturbed. Its operation has been continuous except for a few days at the time of the great fire. The Honolulu-Midway section, laid in 1903, has never been disturbed. The Midway-Guam section has been damaged three times; twice from natural causes and once accidentally during some naval operations in Guam Harbor. These are the only interruptions in nearly sixteen years, all temporary, the service meanwhile being maintained by the alternate routes. Beyond Guam there is a network of cables connecting and inter-connecting all countries of the Orient.

The Canada-Australia cable is an available means of communication with the Orient; the route is from the Pacific Coast of Canada to and across Australia and by cable to

Singapore and up the China Coast to Japan. This cable has been used freely in the past two years, but like all other cables, too, soon became overloaded. Reciprocally the Commercial Pacific cable is an available means of communication with Australia and New Zealand, by way of Manila, Hongkong and Singapore.

Recently the radio has assisted in the relief of the Commercial Pacific cable, and it is quite likely to play a more important part in the future. There still remain the Atlantic routes to the Far East by way of Europe. There are 17 cables across the Atlantic. Only 9 are in operation now, but all will be restored in time. One radio is working. There will be more.

Excepting only the Canada-Australia cable at Panning Island, and the "Emden's" attack on Cocos Island, I doubt if any cables have been cut by the enemy. Many have been broken, but only from the wear and tear of four years, during which time it has been impossible to make repairs for lack of ships and the danger of exposing slow-moving cableships to the enemy. This has been especially true of the cables running south from England towards the East. Between 1900 and 1914 those systems were strengthened considerably by the laying of new cable on new routes. When the old cables are restored, as they will be, and supplemented by new ones, the service to the Orient

and Australia by way of Europe will be little, if any, inferior to the best that can be given in the Pacific.

Until the entry of the United States into the war there could have been no just complaint of the Pacific cable service. The causes which have operated to create delays and congestion in the last two years are the same as have operated to delay and congest cable communication all over the world. They came with the war. They will disappear with the war. The removal of wartime restrictions will reduce the traffic by more than one-half. The sender will again be free to use his private code. In his private code he can convey the same information in less than one-half the number of words he is now compelled to use. Automatically the cables will be cleared of more than one-half of their present load.

Cable facilities in the Pacific are ample to deal expeditiously with any normal time traffic, and it is to be hoped the day is not distant when cablegrams filed in Japan this evening will be on your desks this morning, and the evening and the morning will again be the same day. This is a glorious hope not affected by the increased income from the great number of words. In these days of war the gathering increased income is a blessing. Under the excess profits law the Government takes about 55 percent of it.

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French Impatience To See Germany Made To Pay Up

Not To Have Forced That First A Serious Cause Of Discontent With The Peace Conference

By Andre Cherdame
(New York Tribune)

London, February 17.—By discussing the society of nations before reparations the peace conference has rendered much more difficult the realization of both.

Frenchmen in immense majority have no prejudice against the league of nations idea. The principle pleases them, but they wish before venturing into the unknown that practical conditions of peace be imposed upon Germany. And three months after the armistice the conference has not spoken with regard to these. In fact, decisions of the conference in connection with the league of nations have already produced such results as to injure the idea of the league in the minds of the great mass of people.

It is easy to see why this is so among the French people, who are lovers of clarity and logic. There is not an upright man in France but who condemns the Bolsheviks and their systematically criminal methods. Thus the peace conference, in agreeing to talk and to deal with the Bolsheviks, the most consummate offenders against law which the war has produced, the logical assumption is that the conference will find no reason not to deal with other criminals, the Germans, Bulgarians and Turks, the total of whose crimes does not exceed those of the Bolsheviks.

Furthermore, if the conference would agree to recognize the Bolshevik Government, it apparently means that it would also be ready to include it in the league of nations. Hence nothing would prevent the acceptance also of the Germans, Bulgarians and Turks. This, at least, is the interpretation of the league made at the Berne conference.

As for the question of the league of nations to exercise control over the German colonies, this decision is not less fertile in consequences easily foreseen. It is considerably adverse to the adoption of the scheme, unofficially announced, which some pretend the conference will consider, whereby the war costs of the various belligerents will be lumped together and taken charge of by the league. We come thus to an amazing development when the war costs of the aggressors and the victims will be mixed.

As a matter of right the aggressors owe the victims of their aggression full reparations for the damages caused; that is to say, also their war costs. The question is not in what measure such reparations can be practically made, but that the principle of absolute right to full reparations must be safeguarded. This is impossible if confusion is allowed to arise between the expenses of aggressors and the victims, as many partisans of the league of nations propose.

The ultimate, practical result of the adoption of such a plan would be that Germany and her allies would in large measure escape making the reparations for which they are legally responsible. In fact they would derive material advantages from their aggressions, since their war costs would be left with financial burdens relatively heavier than theirs.

As for the conference delays in regard to the peace, the moment she is attacked by Germans, Bolsheviks and Ukrainians, notwithstanding the solemn promises many times made by the Allies, they force us to take account of amazing facts. At the precise instant when after much consideration the hoped for league of nations is created, it is the very partisans of the league who do just what is necessary to bring about the crushing of Poland—that is to say, the nation friendly to the Entente when this crushing would have for its almost immediate consequence the reconstruction of Pan-Germania.

That is why there is in France a feeling that if the peace conference aims at the immediate creation of a league of nations it will have for result grave injustices, while on the other hand, if peace were made on a solid basis a majority of Frenchmen would be ready to recommend the transformation of the Entente into a wider league of nations which, practically applied, might add yet another guarantee against the return of war. They only ask that the cart be not put before the horse. They say: "Constrain Germany to repair the immense

damage she has caused before the demobilization of the Allies has reached a point making it possible for Germany to evade peace conditions. Some months hence these conditions will be ready on paper, but if the wait is too long it will be a scrap of paper, like that guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium."

To understand how France looks at the question of reparations we must first know why war has done France infinitely more economic harm than it has Germany, and why living is dearer in France than in Germany. This is the more necessary since the most Francophile of the Allies might easily be led into error by judging from appearances which do not remotely correspond to reality.

I left Paris at the beginning of April last. So I knew Paris in the height of war—that Paris so admirable, calm and tenacious of courage under bombardment. Notwithstanding the great difficulties the cost of living was relatively moderate. The reason being the good will of the French clinging together in the will to hold out and conquer.

On my return from America at the beginning of January I found Paris transformed in consequence of the armistice. Looking to the bottom of things my belief is that these transformations were entirely to the moral and material disadvantage of the Parisians. What happened was that after the armistice French and Allied soldiers from the front, with considerable sums saved during their period of privation in the trenches and with the very human wish for relaxation, plunged into amusement and spent money freely. Then there is the enormous personnel accompanying the various peace missions, which clientele de luxe is also spending heavily. Finally there are the nouveaux riches, those who have made fortunes out of the war, who also scatter money.

Paris is thus overpeopled with folk disposed to bid against each other. Whatever there is to sell finds ten wanting to buy. Several thousand tradespeople, debauched by the situation, jump beyond reason in the desire of finding buyers at any rate they fixed.

This rise in cost of living irritates the Parisians beyond measure, first because they suffer personally and constantly, and also because many realize that this exploitation of the populace, to which many merchants have given way, touches the Allies passing through the city and does grave harm to French reputation. It is certain that strangers who observe superficially, seeing only what is under their eyes, generalize from particular cases and conclude that Paris is peopled by cynical exploiters.

The truth is that Paris finds itself in abnormal and exceptional circumstances. The immense majority of Parisians suffer more than strangers from this state of things. Such excesses, of course, would have taken place in any great city under similar conditions. What is more, the abuses have so much disgusted the French that under their pressure the Government has passed a law visiting the severest penalties upon traders guilty of exploitation.

It is uncontested that so much money is being spent in Paris that one might conclude that France is very rich, but this money is spent with a relatively small part of the population. Moreover, it is paper money, whose real and ultimate value must depend upon the funding of French bank notes, which must await the day when the payment of reparations by Germany is assured. If we suppose that reparations will not be paid, the French banknote will lose its conventional value and be no more than a scrap of paper, in which case its purchasing power will disappear with prodigious rapidity.

This happened in Russia after the

collapse, and though the nominal value of the paper circulation in Petrograd is far greater than that in Paris, nobody will pretend that the roubles printed by Lenin and Trotsky without limit represent real wealth.

In the provinces life is just as difficult, for the situation is still absolutely abnormal. If, on the one hand, France has been depopulated by the loss of at least 1,400,000 of her sons, she is, on the other hand, overpeopled temporarily by at least 2,000,000 Allied soldiers. The situation in the invaded districts is so intolerable that the population of those regions is still forced to live in the uninhabited districts, thus overpeopling them.

Cities like Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre and Rouen are as congested as Paris. Even in the villages the demand exceeds production. The result is that the cost of living is as high in the provinces as in Paris. Here is a glimpse of prices in France, in which the first figures (in francs) are those for 1915 and the second for 1919:

Beef, per kilo, 2.88, now 11; chicken, 3.44, now 12; fish, 1.74, now 8; butter, 4.54, now 20; cheese, 2, now 16.

Thus during the war the cost of living has quadrupled in France and is much higher than in Germany, as witnessed by reports of Allied officers returning from there. Still greater difficulties attend life in the regions devastated by the boches, which represent one-sixth of France's territory. There the situation is terrible, almost hopeless. The Germans destroyed means of communication so systematically that it is impossible now to transport raw materials indispensable to reconstruction.

Again, as to machinery: the factories of the North of France, which comprised one-third of the country's manufacturing resources, were utterly destroyed or their equipment carried off into Germany. The most energetic classes of Frenchmen, when they return to their villages freed from the invaders, find only the ruins of their houses and workshops, and, having no work to do, are soon reduced to the most terrible consequences of unemployment.

This unemployment is further complicated by the fact that throughout France soldiers being demobilized faster than the factories can be adapted to peace production. It is easy to imagine how the danger of this situation is increased because the cost of living has risen since the armistice and continues to rise.

Prices rose after the armistice because when the invaded regions were evacuated the enormous demand for furniture to replace that stolen by the Germans. Furniture prices rose all over France. For example, a mattress that cost 150 francs before the war now costs 350.

It is thus with everything. The return to France of 40,000 prisoners, and the demobilization of 2,000,000 men, part of whom will not find work to do, will increase the demand and cause a further rise in the cost of living.

The final cause of the rise of prices is the enormous growth in the circulation of banknotes. France before the war had a circulation of six billion francs in banknotes. Now it has thirty-two billion.

For all of these reasons the cost of living is notably higher than in Germany. Another cause for the error made by many of the Allies, who mean well for France but see only the exterior of things, is that they are convinced that the 2,000,000 Americans and at least 1,000,000 British soldiers in the country spend enough money to recoup France in great part for her war losses. I have even heard it said that because of the presence of the Allied soldiers France has made huge war profits. These are enormous errors. At a time when the conditions of peace are being considered to propagate or even credit them is only playing the boche game and strike a deadly blow at France.

It is impossible to give the exact figures, but even supposing that the presence of these soldiers means the recoupment of three billion francs—

though this is probably far above the truth—it would not mean three billion profit for France. But supposing that the circulation of the three billion meant net profit, what is that against the 160 billion francs in war expenditures made by France's 40,000,000 inhabitants? This is a far greater per capita expenditure than Germany's 200 billion francs for 65,000,000 inhabitants. A great part of France's expenditures also represent debt owed abroad.

Furthermore, French exports have diminished two-thirds by reason of the war, while the devastation wrought by the Germans, calculated upon pre-war prices, which are below reality, means sixty billion francs more at least.

Consequently there is no serious reason for saying that France is profiting by the presence of the Allied soldiers in any considerable way. The truth is that France has been absolutely ruined by the war, for her debts amount to 200 billion francs, with sixty billion more lost through devastation, while the national fortune before the war was calculated at from 250 to 300 billion.

The fundamental differences between the economic situation of France and that of Germany are, first, proportionately to population France's war expenditure was far greater than Germany's; second, Germany, having stolen right and left, secured booty which, in fact, considerably reduced her war expenditure, while the thefts being from France added to the ruin of the latter; third, France had to go abroad for a large portion of her war loans while the Germans found their funds within Germany; fourth, living is actually dearer in France than in Germany; fifth, Germany has not been invaded, all her factories are intact and almost without delay may resume intense economic activity, while France, with a third of her factories destroyed and a sixth of her territory devastated, will be forced for many years to work merely to restate things where they were before the war.

Thus France is economically handicapped in the most serious fashion. These various causes of the ruin of France are the results, direct and indirect, of German aggression and invasion. It must appeal to good sense that the immense prejudice caused to France by the reparations demanded by Germany makes the reparations demanded by right. But when will Germany make these reparations? The whole question is there.

Let us not have the slightest illusion. Germans have no intention, voluntarily, to repair the ill done France and other victims of their aggression. Ebert made that very clear in his Weimar speech. Only under constraint will the boches repair, and even now they are maneuvering to avoid that constraint, place the Allies in the position of the vanquished and as a result ruin France.

There are two essential elements in the present German maneuver. Geographically they are very different. To the east they desire to create a state of things which will permit them to crush Poland, with the assistance of the Russian Bolsheviks. Their forces would then turn on the Czech-Slovaks, whose defeat would again give Germany a stranglehold on Central Europe.

To the west the Germans do not need just military action to triumph. It would suffice to provoke an economic explosion in France, which is possible during the coming months, through the following causes: Delay of reparations, lack of transportation for raw materials, enormous and rising cost of living, unemployment and the susceptibility

of demobilized and idle soldiers to Bolshevik propaganda.

With France reduced thus to impotence this social action in the west, combining with military action in the east, would bring about the final and definite triumph of Pan-Germania. Yet this danger, though very real, very serious and growing daily, I insist is relatively easy to avoid if the Allies perform a certain number of acts.

But they do not perform these acts and make decisions running counter to their performance. It is true the peace conference is beginning to realize the danger in the Polish situation, where for the moment is the supreme peril to the Allies, but it is losing precious time in coming to decisions which are altogether inadequate.

Finally it will be necessary to make efforts much greater than would have been necessary if it had acted at once as advised by the supreme Allied command, which long since saw the necessity of stopping Hindenburg's troops joining hands with the Russian Bolsheviks over the corpse of Poland.

The decision to talk with the Bolsheviks helps Bolshevik propaganda in the west, notably in England, which otherwise would have been impossible. The more one reflects upon this decision to talk with the Bolsheviks the more stupefying and inadmissible it seems. In reality the decision was not reached by the peace conference but by representatives in the conferences of the five great Powers, England, America, France, Italy and Japan (what is Japan doing in that affair?), certainly in opposition to the public opinion in the Allied countries and in violation of the moral principle which is the fundamental justification of the meeting of the conference of peace.

I call attention to the fact that the decision to talk with the Bolsheviks was reached without consulting Poland, Bohemia, Yugoslavia and Rumania, whose very existence is menaced by the Pan-Germanist Bolshevikism of Lenin and Trotsky. How can we reconcile this method of procedure with the very principle of the league of nations that the peoples must be heard on questions affecting their essential interests?

Thus we have the fact that time has been lost in discussing the league of nations even while violating its principles when we should have exacted from Germany the reparations without which an irreparable catastrophe is inevitable. If one wanted to bring about an economic explosion in France which would balefully affect England, America and all the Allies, one would not have acted any differently.

The absolute and urgent necessity of proceeding logically, putting the

horse before the cart and exacting indispensable reparations first, and only turn to the league of nations when disarmament permits, is again shown by the impudent and threatening speech of Ebert in opening the national German assembly at Weimar. There, encouraged by the weakness of the Allies, he did not hesitate to say: "We warn our adversaries not to push Germany to the limit. If they do the government, like General

Winterfeldt, will refuse any participation in the negotiations for peace and leave the weight of the new organization of the world to weigh upon our enemies. Confident in the principles of President Wilson, Germany laid down her arms. Now we await the Wilson peace we have a right to claim. The German people claims nothing but entry with equal rights into the league of nations and to gain by its activity a respected place." That is the state of mind of the boches.

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NATIONAL CASH REGISTERS

for every line of business

Complete Triple-Printing Cash Register with Separate Total and Cash Drawer for Each of 4 Clerks

No. 942 (2)-4-E-L-R & S.

Prints Receipt or O.R. Original and Duplicate Sales-Slip



METAL CABINET
WOOD DRAWERS

It shows what each clerk does

When the cash doesn't balance at night, this register will tell who made the mistake. Clerks like to use it, because it gives them credit for the sales they make. It does many other things to benefit the merchant.

This is Your Receipt for the Correct Amount of your Purchase.

D \$-100.00 May 28-17

Trans. Amount Trans. No. Date

H. J. BECKMAN & COMPANY

Sole and Fancy Groceries

Salt and Smoked Meats. All Fruits

In Their Season

Use Our Phone M 2638

PRINCETON VIRGINIA

SPECIMEN RECEIPT

D \$-5.75 -0001
E \$-3.70 S-0002
A \$-1.50 -0003
B \$-10.00 S-0004
A \$-0.50 -0005
A \$-1.15 -0006
A \$-0.65 -0007

DETAIL STRIP

When desired, this register prints on a sales-slip instead of a receipt. The printed amount cannot be changed. And as the clerk's initial must show on it, the clerk is made responsible for each transaction.

The record on this detail-strip is a duplicate of the records on the printed receipts which are given to the customer at the time the transaction occurs. It protects you from disputes, unjust claims, and losses.

AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR CHINA

SHANGHAI, PEKING, TIENSIN, HANKOW

Insure Your Motor-Car



with the

Java Sea and Fire Insurance Company

3 Ezra Road, 1st floor. Tel. 70

LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND MODERATE RATES

SPRING TIME



WON'T SHRINK WOOLLENS

IS

LUX TIME

A Japanese Philosopher Walks Abroad In Paris

By S. Akimoto
(Japan Advertiser)

Paris, February 7.—This morning I ventured out after a week's imprisonment, through influenza, my step toward a book shop. I met no less than three compatriots, one of them the young Mr. Mishima, the eldest son of the President of the Bank of Japan. He, too, is a kind-hearted chap. His predilection is literature, and he seems to have a tendency toward radicalism. He has already written three books—one stories of love—and he is here in Paris to study French literature. He has something of the poet. But let his father's and his solicited friends' hearts rest at peace about his future. He carries a good head on his shoulders, and combines a cool head with a warm heart, a combination that is essential to a genuine poet. We lunched together, walked back to the hotel, perfectly contented with life as it is. In the park through which we passed was much green grass, and there was that warmth in the air that promised spring and blossoms. I thought of sakura at home, and my heart rippled with joy.

French Unspoken

I have been in Paris just a month and speak, be it confessed to my confusion, not a word of French. All my friends speak a little. Even the most silent of them, directly they see me near them, will start going "Oul, oul tres bien!" with the most exasperating confidence. Why don't I study French? If you knew the martyrdom of zealous pains that I have been taking all these years to master English, you would understand why I fear and tremble to start attacking another language lightly. The study of English has been with me a serious, a solemn, a dead-earnest task. I had undergone, metaphorically of course, the austerities of fasting and purification ere I dared encroach on English study. I speak nothing but broken English here—more broken than anything I ever spoke in Japan. The way in which the Parisians "break" English is truly admirable, and I must "break" mine, else they will not understand me. Though I speak not French, I understand enough of that mute, unlettered language which is expressed in looks and gestures as to be convinced that France has sympathy and good will toward Japan. France somehow seems to feel quite intuitively that Japan occupies a very important position in the Far East, a region in which she also has an interest of her own, and therefore France cannot and should not offend Japan. Polite France seems to ask from Japan as a favor what other big Powers demand as a right.

French Women

That France is wonderful we heard continuously during the war from all English-speaking admirers. Our own military men now confirm the fact of French bravery by their ardent and unstinted admiration. They are quite convinced that next to the Japanese the French soldiers are

probably the most plucky and loyal soldiers in the world, and this is the greatest compliment which the Japanese can pay to the soldier of any country. But looking at the average French soldiers—a polite, smiling, short, unblustering French private—you would not have suspected all the valor and determined qualities of the French soldier so gallantly displayed in the hour of peril. Here is the secret of the French. They do not seem what they are. In this respect we Japanese are much like the French. A shrewd man of business looks like a dullard; a great artist a bumpkin; a Togo and a Nogai a peaceful farmer. We do not cultivate the art of simulating the picturesque qualities, we do not possess by means of brave words and impressive deportment. On the contrary, we are trained and train ourselves to suppress all the outward signs which may prove our better qualities.

This is particularly the case with our women. Japanese women are very brave, cool, sensible creatures who do not lose their heads in an emergency. But they do not look it. They are expressionless and like dolls, as foreigners have often said. It seems to me that this is most emphatically the case with the French women. They are extremely lovely without that hard intellectual glare in their eyes or that unassailable strain of dignity and wary vigilance which makes the English speaking young lady approach the domain of heroic stateliness rather than of human loveliness. If the French woman is a Venus, the Anglo-Saxon woman is a Vestal. With the Anglo-Saxon people in general it seems that they are taught to look and be smart, whereas in France and also in Japan it suffices if you are smart at heart, and that for the rest, the more innocent you look outwardly the better. However, I am no judge of international characters.

The Economical French

Many a misguided person thinks that there is generosity in spending much money. The French laugh at such a person. The French waitress will thank you lavishly if you give her a greater tip than is the rule, but she thinks in her heart what a foolish person you are. Extravagance she knows to be a weakness, a sign of vanity or imbecile character. The French enjoy life to its fullest without suicidal excess or crazy extravagance. Even a single cup of coffee is to them a source of infinite enjoyment. Curling vapors of the aroma will first soothe their nostrils, and then each tiny sip can give to their sensitive palate an infinitude of pungent stimulation that enchants the soul, revives the wearied limbs and refreshes the spirit. They sip lovingly and artistically and deliberately. Every Frenchman is an untaught master of the Japanese tea ceremony. Not that the French are economical, but that the rest of the world are irrational and stupid! I am told that every Frenchman thinks that he is the most civilized human being on earth. Whether he will become more civilized I do not know, but one thing is certain that the Japanese are barbarians in comparison with the French.

LT.-Col. Theodore Roosevelt Returns From France



LEUT.-COLONEL ROOSEVELT

Lieutenant-Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, son of the late ex-President, returned home aboard the steamship Mauretania recently after more than a year's service overseas. Colonel Roosevelt was wounded twice and suffered greatly from a heavy dose of German gas, which kept him in hospital some time.

have more important Allied Government war orders to fill, and, if shipping facilities permit, the entire 200 sets should be delivered in Shanghai within nine months from this date. Deliveries shall be made by the respective shipping companies to a representative of the Government at Shanghai against bills of lading endorsed by the Company.

4.—The balance of the said sum of £600,000 hereinafter provided for, viz., £300,000, shall be transferred to the credit of the Government without discount at the earliest possible date after execution of this Agreement.

5.—The said sum of £600,000 shall be repayable in sterling in five equal instalments beginning on the 28th day of August, 1924, and following thereafter on the 28th day of August of each consecutive year until the whole amount is paid.

6.—The said sum of £600,000, or any outstanding balance thereof, shall bear interest at the rate of 8 percent per annum payable in sterling semi-annually on the 28th days of February and August of each year following the date of this Agreement.

7.—As security for the payment of the above stated sum of £600,000 and

interest thereon at the rate of 8 percent per annum, the Government shall forthwith upon the execution of these presents issue to the Company negotiable treasury notes in pounds sterling in the several amounts and payable to the respective due dates of the several payments of principal and interest provided for above.

Details Of Payments

8.—As the indebtedness is reduced by yearly amortisation of the said amount of £600,000, as hereinabove provided for, notes in proportion to the instalments paid shall be returned to the Government, always providing that interest on the said sum of £600,000 or any outstanding balance thereof is not in default. If, however, any portion of capital or interest is not paid when due the Company shall have the right to dispose of a sufficient number of notes to meet the Government's delinquency, but in such case the Government shall remain liable for any deficit.

9.—Import and other Chinese taxes, if any, shall be at the charge of the Government who shall make all necessary arrangements in regard thereto.

10.—The Company shall place at the disposal of the Government but at the Company's expense as to salary and transportation, a competent wireless engineer for the period of one and a half years from a date to be hereafter fixed, for the purpose of the education and training of a staff of wireless operators, either in one of the established schools in China or in a school especially established by the Government for the purpose. The Government shall provide the said engineer with suitable furnished quarters, together with light and heat, for himself and his family.

11.—In consideration of the above the Government hereby undertakes that until the complete payment of the said sum of £600,000 hereinafter provided for it will exclusively adopt Marconi's system of wireless telephony and to that the Company hereby binds itself to quote the lowest possible prices for any future goods supplied to the Government from time to time within the period of this Agreement, which prices shall, under no circumstances, be in excess of those quoted to other Governments for similar goods under similar conditions of purchase, always providing that the Company offers equipment as efficient as that obtainable elsewhere.

Gives Company Preference

12.—In consideration of the above the Government promises that in the event the Government decides to

establish a repair shop or factory for the manufacture of wireless installations in China, or for the manufacture of wireless apparatus, the Government will first open discussions with the Company with the view of arranging joint operation of such factory by the Government and the Company.

13.—This Agreement shall be executed in two exemplars, each of Chinese and English versions. In case of discrepancy or in the event of doubt arising regarding the interpretation of this Agreement the English version shall rule. Immediately after execution this Agreement shall be officially communicated to the British Minister in Peking by the Waichiaoou.

In Witness Whereof This Agreement is signed on behalf of the Government of the Republic of China by the Ministry of War, and sealed with the Seal of the Ministry of War, and is signed on behalf of Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company, Limited, by its duly authorized attorney.

Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company, Limited.
(Sgd.) A. H. Ginnman.
Attorney-in-fact.

In the presence of:
(Sgd.) T. K. Tseng.
Witness.

(Sgd.) Ting Ching.
Duly authorized
by Minister of War.

In the presence of:
(Sgd.) Sohsu G. King.
Witness.

Work on Peace Treaty Is Nearing Completion

(Continued from Page 1)

Nations. The League Commission decided that it was not competent to decide this question, which must be settled by the Peace Conference.

By 12 votes to 6 the League of Nations has chosen Geneva as the



Gives Company Preference

12.—In consideration of the above the Government promises that in the event the Government decides to

China's Contract With Marconi For Wireless Telephones

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, April 12.—The following is the text of the Wireless Telephone Agreement between the Chinese Government and Messrs. Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd.:

Agreement made at Peking this 27th day of August, 1918, by and between the Government of the Republic of China, represented by the Ministry of War of the said Government, hereinafter referred to as "the Government," and Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company, Limited, a limited liability company registered under the laws of England, hereinafter referred to as "the Company."

Text Of Contract

Witnesseth that:

1.—The Government being desirous of purchasing and erecting a number of wireless telephone equipments, the Company hereby agrees forthwith to supply the Government with the cash and credit necessary for the purpose of such purchase and erection to the amount of £600,000, and the Government now hereby places an order with the Company for 200 wireless telephone field sets of the latest type at the price hereinafter stipulated, the total purchase price to be debited against the said sum of £600,000 hereinafter provided for.

2.—The price of each wireless telephone set together with its accessories to be £1,500 c.i.f. Shanghai, making the total purchase price amount to £300,000, and each set is guaranteed to communicate forty

miles over flat country. Any goods damaged in ocean transit may be rejected by the Government, or any shortage of shipments shall be made good by the Company. Should any set fail to communicate over the distance specified the Government shall have the right to return to the Company such rejected set, or sets, at the Company's expense.

Shipment Arranged

3.—The entire order of 200 sets together with all accessories thereto, shall be ready for shipment from an English port not later than seven months after the execution of these presents unless the Company's works

BRISTLES



SKINS

Born 1915—Still existing



Handy as a Fountain Pen

CORONA

The Personal Writing Machine

is a dependable private secretary which accompanies you everywhere because it is only 6 lbs. in weight.

Your letters are made more readable—all your writing is made easier by CORONA.

Call up—or call in—for a demonstration.

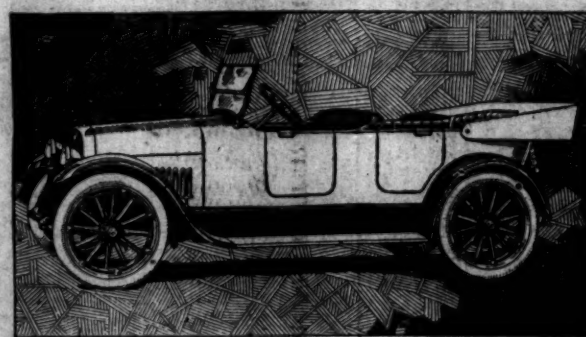
SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA

DODGE & SEYMOUR

(CHINA), LTD.

88-91, Rue Montauban

Studebaker



The New LIGHT FOUR

—the low-priced QUALITY CAR

It is distinguished from the ordinary low-priced car by many features. Note how the metal of the bodies, for example, is built over hard-wood frames. Yet the car is so well designed and made of such excellent material that it is very light—it is perfectly balanced with consequently low gasoline and tire expense.

Beautiful in design

Thoroughly modern

Mechanically right

Then the soft, flexible application of power, through flexible couplings and intermediate transmission, means everything in easy riding. Examine the construction and note how scientifically this is obtained. The balanced weight, silent gear-shift, short turning-radius and irreversible steering gear, result in exceptionally easy driving, as well; ideal for the owner-driver because of its convenience and accessibility.

ECONOMICAL to buy and maintain, BIG ENOUGH for the whole family, AMPLY POWERFUL, thoroughly up-to-date
.. .. DESIRABLE FROM EVERY ANGLE

For particulars and demonstrations, apply to the

SHANGHAI HORSE BAZAAR & MOTOR CO., LTD.

West 1213

Garage Telephones:

West 1202

SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1919

Shanghai Race Club

3RD EXTRA RACE MEETING.
MONDAY, 21ST APRIL, 1919.

The First Saddling Bell will be
rung at 2:30 p.m. prompt.

Admission to the unreserved part
of the enclosure, \$1.00.

Badges may be obtained from
Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Ltd., or
at the Gate.

Grand Stand Tickets giving ad-
mission to the Members' Enclosure
and Grand Stand may be obtained
through Members.

Price, \$3 each.

Applications must be accompanied
by payment and must be forwarded
to the undersigned before noon on
Monday, 21st instant.

All Race Tickets and Badges
must be worn visibly.

By order of the Stewards,

A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

MOKANSHAN

"Hillside," 410 Mokanshan, will
be opened on the 18th inst. for the
accommodation of guests, until the
end of April.

For terms, etc., apply to Mrs.
Bickerton, 74 Bubbling Well Road,
Shanghai, or to 410 Mokanshan.

INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY

Head Office: 5 Avenue Edouard VII, Shanghai

79 Monthly DRAWING OF \$2,000 PREMIUM BONDS

15th April, 1919

Notice is hereby given that in conformity with the conditions endorsed
upon the bonds, the undermentioned reimbursements, of the total value of
\$24,485 representing 25 percent of \$97,960 being premia on \$1,155 bonds for
the month of April, 1919, were drawn on the 15th April, 1919, at
the Head Office of the Company, 5 Avenue Edouard VII, Shanghai, in the
presence of Mrs. M. SCOWEGER and SUNG KING POO, Bondholders;
Mr. J. BRUDIN, Director and Messrs. SETH, MANCILL & CO., Auditors.

The reimbursements drawn will be paid on and after the 15th April,
1919, at any of the following places:

SHANGHAI—5 Avenue Edouard VII.

TIENSIN—INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY, 45 Rue De France.

HANKOW—Messrs. ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO., LTD., 11 Rue D'Handel.

CANTON—Messrs. GERIN, DREYER & CIE, Shamoen.

4 Bonds at \$2,000 each numbered..... 1185 3412 4976 7708

4 Bonds at \$1,000 each numbered..... 1344 3683 4259 6069

4 Bonds at \$500 each numbered..... 1156 3162 5946 8041

4 Bonds at \$200 each numbered..... 1097 3102 4217 6822

4 Bonds at \$100 each numbered..... 1305 2092 5466 6493

1 Bond at \$155 numbered..... 7528

1 Bond at \$75 numbered..... 8058

1 Bond at \$55 numbered..... 6072

1 Bond at \$35 numbered..... 6629

1 Bond at \$25 numbered..... 6629

and 790 Bonds at \$12.00

10 361 1448 5064 3745 3408 4156 4857 5467 6112 6787 7472

36 871 1462 2095 2810 3423 4198 4863 5480 6135 6793 7509

41 277 1463 2118 2814 3487 4212 4871 5484 6116 6794 7509

95 906 1489 2127 2824 3439 4226 4873 5489 6118 6812 7514

72 312 1490 2147 2828 3445 4234 4894 5494 6149 6841 7521

93 812 1501 2155 2843 3447 4247 4905 5509 6167 6852 7546

37 318 1506 2157 2844 3450 4249 4910 5529 6173 6856 7554

91 323 1517 2170 2866 3452 4254 4912 5538 6181 6877 7558

98 937 1524 2189 2871 3456 4261 4918 5559 6182 6880 7558

99 945 1527 2195 2873 3458 4266 4948 5564 6192 6894 7566

315 958 1533 2217 2894 3466 4282 4970 5565 6203 6906 7566

116 968 1540 2230 2901 3494 4292 4975 5566 6217 6909 7572

142 987 1559 2246 2902 3493 4298 4981 5569 6259 6956 7579

202 975 1559 2251 2914 3504 4303 4988 5572 6271 6964 7581

216 978 1564 2267 2927 3507 4311 4998 5584 6280 6969 7585

225 1001 1593 2285 2939 3509 4327 5014 5586 6303 6971 7586

241 1009 1599 2288 2948 3513 4330 5028 5587 6311 6980 7591

247 1011 1600 2275 2952 3521 4331 5034 5588 6314 6984 7594

261 1040 1604 2280 2967 3536 4342 5045 5594 6319 6984 7594

268 1049 1611 2296 2977 3543 4355 5063 5606 6320 6981 7591

312 1094 1617 2309 2988 3556 4375 5089 5612 6339 7038 7592

316 1097 1622 2318 2994 3560 4382 5109 5614 6338 7044 7597

322 1087 1628 2355 2985 3564 4405 5115 5616 6354 7048 7591

329 1093 1631 2340 2997 3605 4409 5134 5617 6356 7049 7595

239 1098 1634 2346 3017 3607 4414 5159 5635 6371 7064 7595

239 1098 1634 2346 3017 3607 4414 5159 5635 6371 7064 7595

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HIRANO WATER

Reynell's

AT ALL HOTELS
AT ALL CLUBS

PURITY
GUARANTEED

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

Customs Notification
No. 912.

NOTICE is hereby given that the
Custom House will be closed, and
the shipment and delivery of cargo
suspended, on the 18th April, Good
Friday.

R. H. R. WADE,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 14th April, 1919.

Customs Notification
No. 913.

Notice is hereby given that, acting
under instructions from the Inspec-
tor General of Customs, I have to-
day handed over charge of the
Shanghai Customs to Mr. L. A.
Lyall, Commissioner of Customs.

R. H. R. WADE,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 15th April, 1919.

MOKANSHAN MOTOR LAUNCH

Passengers from Hangchow (Kon-
sen-chiao) to MOKANSHAN (San-
chiao-pu) April 15th to April 30th.
For information inquire THOS. COOK
and SONS or SHANGHAI NORTH
RAILWAY STATION.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

The offices of the Liengyi Mer-
cantile Company have been removed
from the former address, No. Y-154
North Szechuen Road, to the
ground floor of the corner of So-
chow and Szechuen Roads.

LOH WEN TSONG,
General Manager.

Voelke and Schroeder, A.G.
In Liquidation.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

All shareholders of the above-
named company are requested to
send their share-script to the under-
signed on or before the 20th of
April, 1919, for surrender, cancella-
tion and pro rata distribution of
assets in hands of the undersigned.

Shareholders in outputs will be
given such extension of the above
time as may be necessary.

G. D. MUSSO,

Receiver for

VOELKEL & SCHROEDER,
A. G.

22103

EASTER EGGS

in great variety
Satin, Chocolate, Sugar

HOT + BUNS

Place your orders early

Café Federal

6 Broadway

Tel. North 2242

22058

FOR BRITISH AND AMERICAN
METALS, HARDWARE & SUNDRIES

PHONE OR WRITE TO
W. Z. ZEE & SONS

BROADWAY-SHANGHAI PHONE: NORTH 1468

**EVERYTHING
FOR THE
OFFICE**

AT
**22
NANKING ROAD**
THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.
SPECIALISTS IN OFFICE EQUIPMENT

Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration

Notification No. 287
Payment of Fares and Freight, Etc.

The public is hereby informed that under instructions of
the Ministry of Communications, commencing from 25th
April, 1919, payments of passenger fares, goods, freight, and
all other receipts will be accepted only in cash or banknotes
of full face value on this railway.

(Sgd.) S. C. SHU,
Managing-Director.

Tientsin, 15th April, 1919.

**Ancient and Accepted
Scottish Rite**
S. J. U. S. A.

Orient of China, Valley of Shanghai

**Shanghai Chapter Rose Croix,
No. 3**

All K. K. R. C. sojourning in
this Valley are hereby reminded of,
and cordially invited to attend, the
obligatory Meetings of this Chapter
in the Masonic Hall on:

Maundy Thursday, the 17th April,
1919, at 6.45 p.m.,

and on

Easter Sunday, the 20th April,
1919, at 9 a.m.

The latter Meeting will be open
to ladies and to the public at 9.30
a.m.

By order of the W. M.

WM. COHEN,
Secretary.

22109

DAYLIGHT SAVING

Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-

Hangchow-Ningpo Railways

The public is hereby notified that
railway clocks will continue to record
China Coast Time. A special hand
will indicate Shanghai Local Time on
railway local clocks. The railway
timetables will show times one hour
behind Shanghai Local Time.

If, for example, passengers wish to
catch the 7.55 Express to Nanking the
actual time of departure will be 7.55
China Coast Time, but 8.55 local time.

A standing notification to this effect
will be made on and from April 13th on
all published timetables during the
period in which the Shanghai Customs
Clock is advanced.

BY ORDER.

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**The China Import and Export
Lumber Co., Ltd.**

Notice is hereby given that the
Seventeenth Annual General Meet-
ing of the Shareholders of the above
Company will be held at No. 6 Ku-
kiang Road, 4th floor, on Wednes-
day, the 30th April, 1919, at 4.00
p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Com-
pany will be closed from the 23rd
to the 30th April, both days in-
clusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

C. L. SEITZ,

General Agent and Manager.

Shanghai, April 14th, 1919.

22071

'TO LET'

With Immediate Occupation.

2 Hart Road Tls. 115.00

8 " " 65.00

207 Bubbling Well Road " 80.00

208 " " 80.00

THE WEST END ESTATES, LTD.

38 Kiangse Road

21990

NOTICE

ARTHUR G. BERZIN, M.D.

Physician and Surgeon.

Office hours: 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

4 p.m. to 5 p.m.

European languages spoken.

45 Boone Road

(corner Quinsan Garden)

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APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE, 14-15 Quin-
san Gardens. Comfortable rooms
front and back, (with bathrooms
and verandah), to let. Good table.
Telephone North 482.

Connaught House

8 Quinsan Gardens
Board-Residence
Terms moderate.
Apply Mrs. FOLLOCK.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, a nicely furnished house
of four rooms, bath, servants' quar-
ters and garden, well screened,
southern exposure, Dixwell Road.
Available July 1st, for eight
months. Apply to Box 490, THE
CHINA PRESS.

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Financial And Commercial News

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, April 15, 1919.
Money and Bullion
 Sovereigns: buying rate
 @ 4/10 = Tls. 4.14
 @ exch. 78 = Mex. \$5.67
 Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate
 @ 113 = Tls. 88.50
 @ 78 = Mex. \$121.23
 Mex. Dollars Market Rate: 72.785
 S'hai Gold Bars: 979 touch Tls. 267
 Copper Cash: per tael 1852
 Native Interest: Tls. .05

Latest London Quotations
 Bar Silver 461d.
 Bank Rate of Discount 4 1/2%
 Ex. Paris on London Fr. 27.65
 Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. nom.
 G. 34.61

Exchange Closing Quotations
 London T.T. 4/10
 India Demand 4/10
 Paris T.T. 82 1/2
 New York T.T. 66 1/2
 Hongkong T.T. 69
 Japan T.T. 27 1/2
 Batavia T.T. 27 1/2
 Singapore T.T. 48 1/2

Banks Buying Rates
 London Demand 4/11
 London 4 m/s. Ctd. 5/0
 London 4 m/s. Decy. 5/0
 London 6 m/s. Ctd. 5/0
 London 6 m/s. Decy. 5/0
 Paris 4 m/s. 701
 New York o/d. Decy. 11 1/4
 New York 4 m/s. Decy. 11 1/4

Roules Exchange
 Today's Bank Buying Rate
 For Roules
 Roules 2.275 = Tls. 100
 Roules 100 = Mex. \$6.00

Customs House Exchange Rates For April
 Hk. Tls. 3.76 @ 4/9 1/2
 " 1 @ 645 France 7.19
 " 0.82 @ 1091 Gold 1.1
 " 1 @ 46 Yen 2.42
 " 1 @ 15 Rupees 2.99
 " 1 @ 1.50 Mex. \$1.50
 " 1 @ — Roules —

Shanghai Produce & Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, April 15, 1919.
Official
 Japanese Government Bonds
 Railway Purchase 5% Tls. 42.45
 cash
 Railway Purchase 5% Tls. 42.50
 April
 Railway Purchase 5% Tls. 42.75
 May
 Railway Purchase 5% Tls. 41.70
 June
 Japan and China S. and W. Co. Tls. 18.60 May
 Japan and China S. and W. Co. Tls. 17.80 June
Shanghai Produce and Stock Exchange
 Shanghai Produce and Stock Exchange Tls. 20.20 April
 Shanghai Produce and Stock Exchange Tls. 20.80 May
 Shanghai Produce and Stock Exchange Tls. 21.50 June
 Local Yarn:
 Water Moon 16's Tls. 192.00 April
 Water Moon 16's Tls. 168.20 June
 Phoenix Tls. 178.30 April
 Wedding Tls. 172.10 April

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, April 15, 1919.
BUSINESS DONE
Official
 Langkats Tls. 22.50 June
 Langkats Tls. 21.50 April
 Langkats Tls. 22.75 June
 Kungyik Cotton Tls. 34.00
 Kungyik Cotton Tls. 35.00
 Shanghai Cotton Tls. 163.00 June
 Yangtsepoo Cotton Tls. 13.25 June
 (100 Shares)
 Shanghai Dock Tls. 131.00 June
 Telephone Tls. 77.00
 Tehong Tls. 15.00
Unofficial
 Langkats Tls. 20.00
 Shanghai Cotton Tls. 185.00 June
 Yangtsepoo Cotton Tls. 13.10
 Yangtsepoo Cotton Tls. 13.15 June
 Kungyik Cotton 36.00 June

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, April 15, 1919.
BUSINESS DONE
Official
 New Engineering Tls. 26.25 April
 Chemists Tls. 1.02 1/2
Unofficial
 S.M.C. 7% Deb. (1919) @ Tls. 95.00
 Samambus Tls. 0.92 1/2

LANGKAT OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received from the Sumatra Director and Manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijnbouw en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat.
 The output of crude oil for the week ended April 15 was 277 tons.

Anglo-Java Estates Pays Tael's 0.50

The ninth annual general meeting of the Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd., was held yesterday afternoon, the chair being occupied by Mr. W. S. Davidson. There were also present Messrs. J. H. McMichael, W. S. Jackson, C. W. Wrightson and E. I. Ezra, directors; Mr. A. J. Welch, secretary, and shareholders representing 106,280 shares. After the secretary had read the notice convening the meeting the chairman said:

Gentlemen: Following the usual practice, I will assume that I have your permission to take the report and accounts as read.
 The Auditors' report is as follows: "We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required. The dividends declared by N. V. Limburg-Landen and Djarangan Estates, Limited, have been taken from a telegram received on March 24, 1919, by the General Managers, subject to the foregoing the above balance sheet is, in our opinion, properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs according to the explanations given us and as shown by the books."

Shanghai, March 28, 1919.
 The report is presented in the customary form and gives you, I think, a very complete survey about the working of your properties.

The areas of the estates remain the same as at the end of the previous year, and, with the exception of the removal of the coffee trees, where the shade from the hevea renders them unproductive, the planted areas are unchanged.

During the current year, however, we shall remove the coffee trees from the 159 acres now devoted to that culture, and replace them with hevea. There are two reasons which make this change advisable.

In the first place we cannot obtain the necessary manure for the coffee gardens because the authorities, since the outbreak of the plague in 1913, insist upon all stable manure being burned, and secondly, the space in the factory devoted to the preparation of the cocoa is required for the increasing rubber production.

Following the epidemic of influenza last autumn, there was a shortage of labor for a time so that it was impossible to remove the coffee trees from the shady gardens at the end of the year. This work is now in hand, and altogether some 500,000 trees will be cut out of Limburg this year.

The coffee harvest on Limburg Estate was 16,496 piculs. Owing to the shortage of shipping, which prevailed throughout the year, and to the fact that very little coffee was allowed to enter Holland, prices were very low and our splendid crop resulted in a very meagre profit, in consequence.

Our last big crop was in 1916, when there were produced 16,780 piculs, which was sold at an average price of nearly 145 per picul, as against an average price of 119 realized for last year's harvest.

Prices have gone up steadily ever since the signing of the armistice, and are now in the vicinity of 150 per picul but, unfortunately, we shall not derive much benefit from this advance, since our harvest for the current year, owing to the prolonged drought of last year, is not expected to exceed 3,000 to 4,000 piculs.

After removing the 500,000 trees from the Limburg Gardens we shall still have about 1,000,000 trees, and these are in excellent condition to produce heavily in 1920, if favorable weather prevails during the coming summer.

On Djarangan Estate the coffee trees have been entirely removed from the original estate as I told you last year but there are approximately 30,000 on the new division which we bought in 1916, and which were planted in the winter of 1916-17.

The strong winds which accompanied last summer's drought seriously retarded the growth of these trees, and we cannot look for much of a crop before 1920 or 1921.

The rubber harvests, I think you will agree, are very satisfactory; and the cost of production, on both estates, in view of the high prices which prevailed for all supplies, leave little room for adverse criticism.

For the current year the combined output should reach nearly, if not quite, 200,000 pounds providing no untoward circumstances arise to interfere with normal working and the cost of production should show a further reduction but not, of course, to the same extent as last year.

In connection with the yield per acre on Limburg Estate I should like to point out that the figure given in the report, namely, 344 pounds, is not quite correct or even fair.

As you will see from the report the average number of trees tapped in 1917 was over 273,000 and the acreage in bearing was taken as 2,948, whereas for the year under review the average number of trees tapped was somewhat less than 260,000 but the acreage regarded as in bearing was increased by 578 acres.

On the same basis as the previous year, that is, allowing 93 trees per acre, the actual area in bearing yielded over 430 pounds per acre. Statistially, the Djarangan figure would be increased to over 375 pounds per acre instead of 359.

These yields, I think, must be regarded as very satisfactory and as completely refuting the statements often made in this Settlement a few years ago that the hevea tree would not yield well on the higher ground of Java.

In regard to the price realized for our rubber, I shall say nothing, as you are all quite well informed as I am about the conditions which ruled in the rubber market during the period under review.

product is now being sold locally, in Java, at prices which compare very favorably with those in the larger markets.

The only forward sale entered into for 45 tons at the equivalent of 22 1/2 pence per pound ex godown Soerabaya.

As regards the output exceeded the estimate by 1,672 piculs or over 40 percent. It must be remembered, however, that at the time the estimate was made the manager was not sure of his motive power. Fortunately the engine worked well and he was able to get more work out of it than he expected.

Prices were not so good as they were during the previous year and we obtained only £31.68 for our crop of 1,534 less than for that of the year before. Shortage of shipping and the extraordinarily high freight rates which prevailed no doubt contributed to bring this about as Japanese were about the only shippers who could get space and were thus practically the only buyers.

From the report it would appear that cost of production was nearly £3 per picul more than it was for 1917 but this is not correct as the figure given for 1917 includes general expenditure whereas the one shown in the 1917 report does not. Exclusive of general expenditure the cost works out at £2.08 per picul, exactly the same as for 1917.

All our old gardens have now been worked up, so that we have only the younger ones from which to obtain this year's harvest and, as the leaves are not fully grown, production will be reduced to 1,000 or 2,000 piculs and the fiber will not be first quality as regards length.

The additional 159 acres which we shall have under this culture after the removal of the cocoa will give us a total area under hemp of 967 acres. As soon as it can be done, the planting of this area will be re-organized so that we shall have four plots of approximately 215 acres each, which will enable us each year to harvest fully grown leaves from one of them and thus maintain the output at approximately 8,000 to 10,000 piculs per annum.

Now that manufacturers in England are again able to turn out their pre-war products, it is to be hoped that we shall be able soon to obtain delivery of the hemp packing press ordered in 1915 and the steam engine and boiler ordered in 1916.

The installation of a hemp packing press will mean higher prices for our hemp, at least to the extent of the saving in freight, while the steam engine and boiler will not only give us a reserve power in case of accident to the turbine but will enable it to be operated up to capacity.

Turning now to the accounts, I will first with those of Djarangan. The profit for the year, as you will have seen, was £216,322 as against £240,000 for 1917, which in turn was £16,000 less than was made in 1916, our best year since the formation of the Company.

There is no occasion for me to tell you the reasons which brought about this unsatisfactory result, as you are all well aware of them as I am, but I will tell you that, if the present price of rubber is maintained, the profit for the current year should not be far short of that for 1916, owing to the increased output of rubber and the very gratifying reduction in cost.

The remaining 100 shares were issued to Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd., during the year, thus making the capital fully paid up and reducing the current account with the parent company by £190,000.

Capital expenditure on the immature area of Limburg Redjo division amounted to £116,960, which works out at approximately £26.90 per acre per annum and is well within the estimate.

Other capital expenditure is fully explained in the report and requires no comment but as you may have got a wrong impression from the remarks in the report under the heading of new buildings, I think I should tell you that since the rubber drying house was destroyed by fire the rubber has been dried in the old coffee drying house. This drying house will serve the purpose all right for the time being, but if we get large coffee crops from Limburg Redjo, as we hope to, it will be necessary to have a separate drying house for coffee as the two products cannot be dried in the same house even if it had the capacity. It will probably be necessary, therefore, to rebuild the rubber

drying house or build another coffee drying house, later on.

The Limburg working account discloses a profit of £683,900 as against £1,920,000 for 1917 and £1,210,000 for 1916. I am sorry that I cannot give you the same assurance about Limburg's 1919 profit as I did for Djarangan but in 1918 Limburg derived a profit of over £450,000 from products other than rubber, while for the current year the profit from these products is not likely to exceed a third of that amount. On the other hand the rubber output promises well, the production for the first quarter having exceeded 400,000 pounds, so that, at present prices, we should realize a profit this year, from rubber alone, well in excess of that made in 1918 from all products.

Expenditure on capital account is set forth fully in the report. Under the three headings, road, buildings and machinery, expenditure was somewhat less than half the sum spent in 1917. On new roads no large expenditure is anticipated in the future, and the building program is nearly finished. A hemp drying house will probably be built within the next 12 or 15 months and later on it will be necessary to build a hospital. Apart from these buildings, expenditure on the rubber factory to provide for the increasing crops. It will also probably be necessary to purchase a dredger for the lake. The four dams belonging to Government which gave way and caused the flood in the spring of 1917, have not been rebuilt. This means that most of the silt and other detritus which used to be held back by these dams now finds its way into our lake and, if this is not removed, our water storage basin will soon disappear and render useless our water power installation.

The manager has been authorized to consult with and obtain a report from the engineers in charge of the harbor improvements at Soerabaya as to the best means to adopt to maintain the requisite depth of water in the lake. Until we receive this report there is nothing more for me to tell you except to say that the manager feels sure that a large part of the silt to be removed from the lake can be used to advantage to improve the gardens, which will mean that the cost of its removal will not be a dead loss.

Income tax was not collected for the year 1917 and the reserve has been increased by £75,000 to cover that of 1918.

As regards the accounts of Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd., there is nothing very much for me to say.

However, a careful perusal of the accounts of the three companies will show you that at the end of the year the liquid assets of the combined companies exceeded current liabilities by Tael's 337,472. If your directors' recommendation is approved, this sum will be reduced by Tael's 262,880, so that we shall start the current year with a surplus of Tael's 274,592, which may be regarded as working capital.

It is needless for me to tell you that your properties and their appurtenances were kept in first class condition throughout the year.

The prolonged dry season considerably reduced the output of rubber and, unfortunately, will result in a very diminished coffee crop during the current year. On the other hand, it materially reduced the cost of upkeep and was of great assistance in the checking and eradication of disease.

Labor was more than sufficient owing to the closing down of the two neighboring tobacco factories and health conditions were very satisfactory up to the beginning of November, when there was a serious outbreak of the so-called Spanish influenza. More than half of the employees were attacked and no less than 300 of the permanent labor force succumbed, notwithstanding that every effort was made to prevent its spread and for the recovery of those attacked.

Fortunately the wave may be said to have passed quickly and by the end of December had quite disappeared.

Your directors wish again to record their high appreciation of the efficient services rendered by the

managers and their staffs, also by the agents in Java, during what must be regarded as the worst year in the history of plantation rubber production, and they are pleased to inform you that the entire staff is in splendid condition to take up and to cope with the new problems which will no doubt now present themselves.

Gentlemen, that concludes my remarks. I think I have touched on all the important points, but, if I have not made everything clear to you, I shall be very glad to do so so far as I am able, if you will only indicate your wishes.

No questions were asked and the following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

[That the directors' report and statement of accounts as presented be passed.—Proposed by the chairman; seconded by Mr. W. S. Jackson.]

[That a dividend of Tael's 0.50 per share be paid.—Proposed by the chairman; seconded by Mr. T. H. McMichael.]

[That Messrs. C. W. Wrightson and J. H. McMichael be re-elected directors of the company.—Proposed by Mr. W. Wakeford Cox; seconded by Mr. E. B. Wallace.]

[That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews be re-elected auditors to the company for the ensuing year.—Proposed by Mr. C. W. Wrightson; seconded by Mr. Edward I. Ezra.]

Heartly appreciation of the handling of the estate's affairs by the directors, agents, secretaries and staff was expressed by Mr. W. C. Barrett in a brief speech at the conclusion of the meeting.

Rubber Outputs

	Feb.	March.
Alma	30,000	24,500
Amherst	3,773	3,652
Anglo-Dutch	79,000	81,500
Anglo-Java	189,000	235,000
Ayer Tharoh	26,625	26,861
Batu Alam	23,776	22,000
Bukit Toh Alang	13,500	11,955
Bute	15,800	15,000
Chempedak	8,900	8,000
Chemor	19,070	16,564
Cheng	13,595	17,145
Consolidated	51,326	52,513
Dominion	42,750	39,400
Gula Kalumpung	125,000	110,000
Java Consolidated	75,000	85,000
Kamunting	20,491	17,898
Kapala	11,143	11,077
Karayan	12,089	12,666
Karan	8,830	8,260
Kota Bahro	31,968	31,428
Kroekweok	59,000	59,000
Langkat	67,543	55,662
Padang	30,000	23,800
Permatia	5,627	5,623
Pengkalan	12,089	12,666
Raph	14,000	16,000
Samagaya	17,450	13,000
Samambu	13,357	16,562
See Kee	—	—
Sennawang	24,813	26,000
Shanghai-Malay	12,500	13,160
Shanghai-Kelantan	12,500	13,160
Shanghai-Seremban	8,180	8,400
Shanghai-Pahang	13,939	15,070
Shanghai-Sumatra	64,800	59,070
Shanghai-Klebang	13,107	11,363
Sungai	12,277	1,000
Sungai Duri	24,660	19,712
Taipang	10,561	—
Tanah Merah	24,200	28,500
Tebong	60,000	73,000
Uluohi	4,738	5,222
Ziangbe	70,000	82,000

BAR SILVER

London, April 14.—Today's Silver prices were:
 Bar Silver Spot, 48 1/2 d. quiet.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Parents should take advantage of the present high rate of exchange to provide for the future education of their children.
 Write to us for particulars of our Special Policies, at
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SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI LOCAL TIME IS ONE HOUR AHEAD OF RAILWAY TIME

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE.										ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"									
STATIONS	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Fast	Slow	STATIONS	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Fast	Slow
Shanghai North	dep.	7.35	9.00	10.00	14.50	15.50	16.50	17.50	18.50	Zahkou	dep.	6.30	7.55	8.20	14.10	15.30	16.50	17.50	18.50
Shanghai South	dep.	7.51	9.16	10.23	15.06	16.06	17.06	18.06	19.06	Hangchow	dep.	7.00	8.30	8.50	14.40	15.20	16.30	17.40	18.40
Shanghai Junction	dep.	8.15	9.40	10.53	15.30	16.29	17.29	18.29	19.29	Yehou	dep.	7.41	9.01	9.21	14.51	15.31	16.40	17.50	18.50
Shanghai	dep.	7.45	9.10	10.20	13.35	15.00	16.00	17.00	18.00	Kunming	dep.	7.16	9.28	11.22	14.10	16.30	18.30	19.30	20.30
Langchow Junction	dep.	8.15	9.40	10.53	15.30	16.29	17.29	18.29	19.29	Kashan	dep.	7.48	9.53	11.55	14.48	16.62	18.62	19.62	20.62
Shanghai	dep.	8.59	10.48	12.05	16.07	17.42	18.42	19.42	20.42	Shanghai Junction	dep.	8.18	10.38	11.38	14.08	15.33	16.33	17.33	18.33
Kashan	dep.	9.51	11.62	13.28	16.53	18.49	19.49	20.49	21.49	Shanghai South	dep.	8.35	10.55	11.55	14.25	15.50	16.50	17.50	18.50
Kunming	dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30	16.45	18.35	19.35	20.35	21.35	Langchow Junction	dep.	10.30	11.35	12.05	17.18	18.20	19.20	20.20	21.20
Shanghai	dep.	8.45	11.06	13.16	16.50	18.24	19.24	20.24	21.24	Shanghai	dep.	10.39	11.44	12.14	17.28	18.29	19.29	20.29	21.29
Hangchow	dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	19.19	20.19	21.19	22.19	Shanghai Junction	dep.	10.46	11.51	12.21	17.35	18.36	19.36	20.36	21.36
Zahkou	dep.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	19.35	20.35	21.35	22.35	Shanghai North	dep.	11.00	12.05	12.35	17.55	18.56	19.56	20.56	21.56

R. Heston & Co.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

London, April 4.—Today's rates were as follows:
 Consols, 2 1/2% for account 156 1/2
 French Rentes 3% for account 6

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WEATHER

Cloudy but rather fine weather with
moderate breeze.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, APRIL 16, 1919

Independence For The Philippines

TO Americans in the Far East the brief and unamplified wireless message to the effect that Secretary of War Baker had told the members of the Philippines Commission that they might expect immediate independence comes as a startling news. It is news that will be received with mixed feelings.

There is, of course, a feeling of pride at the concrete proof of America's readiness to apply the idealism it preaches to its own activities. In the whole American adventure in the Philippines there can be nothing but pride. A territory obtained by conquest has been governed not only for the benefit of its inhabitants but toward the end that it might be set free as an independent principality. With what has been done in material development, in education and the inculcation of a spirit of responsibility the whole Far East is familiar. And the progress made has been a splendid vindication of the program.

Americans who live in the Far East, although never questioning the wisdom of the end, will perhaps question whether it is not being dangerously hastened. They will question whether more would not be accomplished for the Philippines, the United States and the peace of the world if independence were delayed a few years. They will question whether the Filipinos are ready for independence now.

The latter is an argument that is put forward with great reluctance, for its associations are ugly. It is the argument used by standpaters and imperialistic exploiters the world over. It is the argument that has been used to hold down oppressed peoples always. It has been used against every move for human freedom. It was used with derision in Europe when a little strip of colonies on the other side of the Atlantic made their bold and impossible experiment. It is an argument that generally stamps its users, but sometimes it also can be justified.

Most educated Filipinos of non-political affiliations and interests will say that it can be in this case. One can predict with confidence that if a ballot were to be taken on independence among Filipinos of the higher education over thirty years of age, it would result substantially in the negative. It will not be denied that the cry for independence, immediate independence, that is, has been the voice of Filipino politicians. It has found some response, no doubt, among the younger student elements and the uneducated, and the response has been sedulously cultivated, but little among the older and the more responsible. For those Filipinos who know their own people best and have most to lose are seriously in doubt whether the majority of the people of the Philippines, even in the cities and enlightened centers, have yet developed more than a rudimentary political capacity. It must not be forgotten that those who have effectively come under the American influence are still in their teens. And to the others one does not look with confidence.

The gravest threat to an independent Philippines is its own politicians. You cannot indict a whole class any more than a whole nation and the Philippines can boast of some able, efficient, honest and patriotic officials, but it includes also a great many more who are lacking in one or more of these qualities. A defective officialdom is not always fatal—or no nation would survive—but unless it is balanced and restricted by a responsible and intelligent and discreet and politically mature electorate, it is almost certain to be. And such

an electorate does not exist now in the Philippines and will not until the generation now being educated in the schools has grown to maturity.

One cannot minimize the risks. They are more than in Central and South America. The Far East is a slumbering volcano. How long before a Philippines torn by political struggles and rival ambitions and resulting revolutions and economic chaos, how long before such a Philippines would invite the interest of some other Power? How long before such a Power, using first one party and then another, would have complete control? And how long before that would plunge the world into war? We are seeing now in China what internal disorder can lead to.

In a decade or two those dangers can be avoided. There is no reason why the people of the Philippines will not be capable of self-government when they have had a little more training under American supervision, when their voters will all have had at least a common school education. If, however, in the judgment of the American Government that time arrived now, the indispensable condition will be a guarantee from all the Powers in or out of the League of Nations—and it may as well be said, specifically from Japan—that the sovereignty of the Philippines shall not be infringed. And for at least a few decades the United States must reserve the right of distant supervision, a right such as it has over Cuba.

A Village Of Disabled Soldiers

Vocational training for disabled men in village centers is taken up by the Red Cross of England, following the example of France and Italy. In March or April the first of these centers will open at Enham Place, near Andover. A grant of \$50,000 has been made by the British Red Cross Society for the building and equipment of the medical block. Other agencies contributing help are the Ministry of Pensions and the Board of Agriculture. A center where one thousand men can be provided for will involve an expenditure of \$500,000, says the London Weekly Times, but existing buildings are to be found at Enham where one hundred and fifty men can be started on the way to restoration. The picture is one to consider for our own disabled soldiers.

Enham Place is a large, handsome house in the middle of some of the most beautiful scenery in Hampshire. The whole estate covers 1,027 acres, and contains four farms, three big houses, two smaller ones, a village hall, post office, smithy, and over twenty cottages. The Village Centers Council chose it with a view not only to what may be called its practical advantages, but to its suitability for men with shattered nerves needing rest and fresh air.

The future occupants of the center will be those who are suffering from the effects of shell-shock, or are crippled by wounds or have lost a limb, or are recovering from illness, or have been recommended a country life. It is not proposed to receive men who can not reasonably be expected to recover any capacity for work. Some of the new villagers will be instructed in various branches of farming and gardening, dairy work, and poultry-keeping. Others will be taught carpentry, furniture and bootmaking, tailoring, motor-repairing, building, painting, and plumbing. The intention of the Council is to establish many small workshops and classes rather than a few large ones, the aim being to bring out each man's individuality and provide opportunity for his tastes. The community hopes to supply most of its own wants and to lay out its own land. The characteristics of the 'institution' are to be avoided. The men themselves will have a vote in the management of the center, and the real communal idea will be fostered.

"It will be gathered that the essence of the scheme is to combine curative treatment with vocational training. A man will be put on the road to recovery while he is finding his feet industrially. Nor is it intended that during this period the patient and pupil should be segregated from his wife and family, if he possesses them. As soon as funds allow, more cottages will be built, so that the family man will be able to get a home and a piece of land on fair terms during his progress to recovery, which, in many cases, may take a long time."

"So far as his disability will allow, the disabled man must be brought to his full potential value as a unit of the nation." Such is the ideal expressed by the Village Centers Council, whose purposes are still further enlarged upon by The Westminster Gazette (London).

"Vocational training for disabled men, which has been brought to a high pitch of perfection in Canada and Australia, France and Italy, is to be combined at Enham Village Center with curative treatment. This will come first, and when it is completed it will be followed by training in an occupation fitted to each man's requirements, taste, and capacity. Experience in this war has shown that there is a great amount of capacity in various directions latent in men who have suffered disablement that prevents them following their previous occupations. This was abundantly proved by the exhibition held in the Central Hall last summer in connection with the Inter-Allied Conference on the Care of the Disabled. Men who in peace time had worked in pits, or at other rough occupations, became astonishingly deft in delicate handicrafts; others became competent cabinetmakers who had never handled a tool in their lives."

What Will Become Of The Breweries?

The manufacture of malt liquors in the United States represents an invested capital not far short of seven hundred million dollars, or did at a recent date. What does the cataclysm of nation-wide prohibition mean to the owners of this enormously valuable property? This question is obviously one that interests not only the owners of breweries, but the country at large. It is an economic question of importance.

In the Popular Science Monthly (New York) Mr. H. E. Howe, a chemical engineer connected with a large firm of industrial chemists, points out various ways in which the brewers may adapt their plants to the new conditions. Apparently but little has yet been done in this direction. While some breweries have made radical changes in order to maintain their earning capacity, other are preparing to quit business, and there are some brewers who believe that post-war legislation will permit them to brew 2 percent beer and accordingly are preparing to keep their property in condition, at considerable expense. The writer says:

It has been difficult at times to make those concerned appreciate that virtually every brewery presents a different problem, so far as its use in new fields of endeavor is concerned. There may be a class of work that most naturally fits in with brewery equipment, but raw materials, market, competition, location, and other such factors must be considered. The problem often involves more of economics than of science.

The modern brewery is especially designed for a particular set of operations. This is not well suited, of course, to other uses. Breweries require height out of proportion to floor area from the view-point of other industries. The foundations will seldom carry additional weight on the upper floors; for, with few exceptions, the heavy portions of a brewery's equipment are on the lower floors, if not indeed on the ground.

The power plant will probably require important additions for any new work, although this may be confined to the boiler-room. The refrigeration equipment may prove useful, while the bottling and labeling machinery will often remain unused.

A brewery is fortunate indeed if more than a portion of its building and mechanical equipment can be put to work on unfamiliar products, or if more than a limited amount of new apparatus is required. The ideal would be a profitable product to be made with little change in plant, by methods differing as little as possible from those already in vogue. This is seldom approached.

Brewers who have already embarked upon new enterprises have, in a great many cases, stuck to the raw material with which they are most familiar—malt. Important malt products include malted milk, malt syrup, maltose and malt flour. A certain Colorado brewery installed dairy machinery and undertook the manufacture of malted milk, while a part of its capital was diverted to the ambitious task of developing a porcelain industry, which presently

measured up to the best German standards. The dual experiment has been a pronounced success.

Malt syrup is being made by six or eight concerns formerly in the brewing and malting industry, and thus far the demand exceeds the supply. One producer makes 12,000,000 pounds a year and is sold to capacity four months ahead. Success in manufacturing malt syrup and maltose, which is malt sugar, depends on the purity of the carmelum and control in filtering, clarifying, and concentrating operations. Much fine malt syrup is made from barley; corn-starch is the starting-point in other plants. The product competes with corn syrup and table syrup made from cane. It is considered one third sweeter than corn syrup, and has an advantage of not requiring the addition of cane syrup to make a high-grade product. It can be made of good color, has a distinctly pleasing taste, and is a valuable supplement to our sugar supply. It makes superior hard candy, is used in cracker, bread, etc., and enters into many foods. As an article for export it finds a ready market in England for the production of beer, etc.

Malt flour is thus far little known in the cereal market. As the name indicates, it is made by grinding malt between rolls and sieving the flour to remove any husks. Being very hygroscopic, malt flour presents some minor difficulties in package selection for storage and transport, so that it may be found better to extract it with cold water, and after filtering concentrate the solution to a paste.

According to C. A. Nowak, these malt products impart valuable characteristics to bread, especially those made from strong, harsh flours. The flavor is improved, and the bread crumb much more slowly and is more easily digested. The malt also feeds the yeast, and so shortens the time required for fermentation. No doubt some educational work will have to be carried on to encourage a wider use of such malt products, but this is the case with every new material.

According to Mr. Howe an attractive field for research and exploitation is offered by yeasts, with which brewers are already more or less familiar. Special yeasts might be developed as a source of valuable extracts for human food, and also for use in the preparation of stock foods. Compressed yeast may also be made.

In dairy districts the brewery may become a factory for milk products, which are varied as well as numerous. They include lactose, casein, butter and cream. There is always an opportunity for a distinctly flavored cheese, while many believe this war will establish dry milk in our list of foods, just as the Civil War entrenched condensed milk. Specialized fermented milk beverages improving on buttermilk should also be considered.

Other interesting possibilities include the hydrogenation and the refining of oils, the dehydration of fruits and vegetables, the bottling of fruit juices, the manufacture of various soft drinks, canning, ice manufacture, and so forth.

Minimum Wage For The Parsons

By Violet Scott-James

It has become popular to observe, with an air of melancholy resignation, that the churches have lost touch with the great mass of the people "since the war."

As a matter of fact, the ordinary individual knows very well that the churches have lost touch with the working-classes long before the war was even dreamed of. Conventional religious expression had lost its appeal for people whose attention was wholly concentrated on obtaining the drastic reform of their own social conditions. The war merely served to expose a false situation and bring matters to a head.

For this complete failure of the churches to establish a true connection between theoretical and practical religion, one naturally blamed the parson—the man who got up in the pulpit, Sunday after Sunday, year in, year out, and preached, frequently in a stale and utterly uninspired way, doctrines which he had not the energy even to attempt to carry out in their bearing upon the everyday life of the men and women among whom he lived; and one was forced to conclude that the church was in the future could of the slightest value unless conducted upon entirely non-sectarian lines.

A simple explanation, however, has now been offered, which suggests one way at least in which the church can be restored to its former position. The parson, Lord Strathclyde told us in the House of Lords on Wednesday, is starving. He is an old example of sweated labor as the poorest workers in his own district. He is expected to bring up a family, to be charitable, hospitable, and keep up appearances, on a wage which any skilled artisan would laugh at. He is, in fact, worried from morning till night, and anyone who has at any time been faced with an "account rendered" which he is unable to meet will admit that financial em-

barrassment is not conducive to religious fervor, nor is it likely to lend zest to the attempt to revive our national gaily with which we are threatened.

So it is not, perhaps, the parson, after all. It is the system—a system which recently made it necessary to appeal to the charity of the public to relieve the desperate anxieties of the parish priest.

We have always known, vaguely, that curates were poor, and that many vicars were entirely dependent upon pew rents for their existence; but how poor, how lamentably sweated, we have hardly realized until now.

In the same way, it has been the custom to remark upon the number of "duds" who managed to get into the Church, and to lament the rarity of an intelligent sermon, without realizing how few inducements have been held out to the best type of man to "go in for" the church.

Obviously, one does not advocate the use of religion as a stepping-stone to a lucrative appointment. It does, however, seem imperative that the services of the parson, whether in a remote village or a London slum, should be placed on a level with other trained work, as far as pay is concerned, if the right kind of man is ever to become one.

How often we have found the clergy hard, narrow-minded, and had to blame them for village life particularly, for a policy of deliberate obstruction! But if, half the time, they were unfitted by acute anxiety for their work, their attitude becomes pathetically human.

Home-Rule Agitation In Spain

Wave of desire for home rule or autonomy, complete or partial, is sweeping over Spain, resulting frequently in violent collisions between the partisans of "regionalism," as the Spaniards call this autonomy, and those who are unwilling to see the prerogatives of the royal government at Madrid curtailed in any way. The part of Alfonso's kingdom where the agitation for autonomy is strongest is Catalonia, which for many years has been struggling for special privileges, some Catalonians even trying to achieve the complete independence of their homeland from the Spanish crown. The name of President Wilson has been invoked frequently by the "regionalists," who see in him a potential champion of their ambitions. In Catalonia, according to La Epoca, of Madrid, there has been considerable agitation to have the Catalonian members of the French Foreign Legion present a petition to him asking for regional privileges for Catalonia. A manifesto has been circulated in Barcelona informing Mr. Wilson that the Catalonians who left Spain to fight by the side of the Allies did so with the hope that their efforts would benefit the cause of Catalonian nationalism. One paragraph reads:

"Today, when the hour of peace has just sounded, the Catalonian soldiers hope President Wilson, who has freed so many oppressed peoples, will also raise his voice in behalf of Catalonia, asking the revision of the Treaty of Utrecht, and enabling Catalonia, free and independent, to occupy in the society of nations the place which is her due on account of her glorious past and present state of prosperity."

As an additional reason why the governments of the Allies should help the cause of Catalonian independence or autonomy, some Catalonian sympathizers accuse the Spanish Government, from which they are trying to break loose, of pro-German tendencies. A French paper published at Perpignan, close to the Catalonian border, alleges that Spain, at the outbreak of the European war, received from Germany the promise of Portugal, Gibraltar, and all of Morocco on condition that Alfonso's Government should remain neutral and make a commercial treaty after the war with Germany. King Alfonso has been quoted as saying that he favored the granting of a certain degree of autonomy to Catalonia. In addition to Catalonia, other parts of Spain where the agitation for "regionalism" has been rife are the Basque Provinces—whence a petition was also sent to President Wilson—Extremadura, Valencia, and even Castile itself, the heart of the Spanish kingdom.

The constant pressure by Catalonians and others on the Spanish Government resulted recently in the appointment of an extra-parliamentary commission, which has now submitted a plan for autonomy in those regions of Spain which so insistently demand it. The Government has formulated from this plan a tentative project for a law to be brought before the Cortes, or Spanish Parliament, for discussion.

The plan, which is summarized in L'Europe Nouvelle (Paris), was drawn for general application to discontented Spanish provinces, but much of it particularly concerns Catalonia, where disaffection with existing conditions is greatest. Its authors, foremost among whom are Senor Maura and Senor Alesia Zanolza, suggest the following among the special privileges of "regionalism," that should be granted:

Government and administration by local functionaries in all questions appertaining to the region. Election of a regional deputacion, including representatives of municipalities and associations. Administration by local authorities of public works, charities, and agriculture, it being stipulated that the central government shall not interfere in these matters with the local authorities.

Collaboration between the local and central authorities to be admitted in police and health matters. The local dialect to be considered the official tongue in the region, provided that Spanish (Castilian) be taught on a par with it in schools.

The Royal Government to name a governor who, without interfering in any way with local administration in so far as it is covered by the privileges of autonomy granted, shall see that it is kept within its proper limits, with due respect to law.

The sovereignty of the Cortes and the King, in determining and revising the limits of autonomy, and settling questions of application of the same is to remain unimpaired.

The fourth and following articles of the plan refer specifically to Catalonia and are a practical application of the general principles set forth above.

It is stipulated that the four provinces of Barcelona, Gerona, Tarragona, and Lerida shall form the region of Catalonia, and that the authority of the regional government shall be final within the limits set. The central government having no appeal from the decision of the regional authorities in strictly regional matters.

The troubles preceding the promulgation of this plan for autonomous representation of Spanish provinces were acute and widespread.

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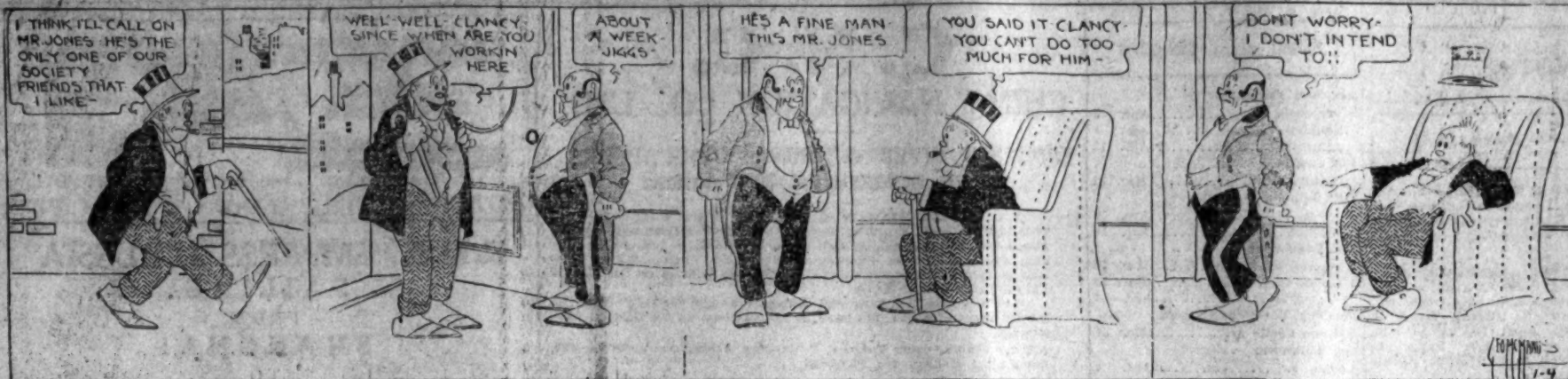
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Bringing Up Father

By George McManus



Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

West China—The Cradle Of The World?

All of us like to gratify our sense of curiosity, and now comes Dr. Joseph Beech, who offers us a peep into the backlands of China. He comes with strange tales and experiences covering a period of twenty years, and were it not for his reputation as a missionary perhaps one might be tempted to liken some of these mysterious stories to those of Jules Verne, or Sheherazade.

Having visited sections of western China where the foot of white man had never before trod, he told in New York, according to the Sun, how he had encountered in the foothills of the Himalayas forty or fifty different tribes; actually saw a race of white men who resembled Bohemians; found a race of four-foot dwarfs, and was amazed at the variety of peoples in this cradle of the world.

The fighting white men of Sung Pan, which is ten days' journey northwest of Chengtu, a distance of only 200 miles, are the people of greatest interest, and Dr. Beech goes on to say of them:

"This tribe, resembling Anglo-Saxons, was described to me as consisting of large, furlous men, whose bravery is considered somewhat of a marvel to the Chinese. They never run away, any more than you [meaning Americans and Europeans] do." My Chinese friend told me, "They love to fight."

I was told the men often fight duels on horseback, which in some respects recall the duels of the Middle Ages. The duellists start the fight with a discharge of short blunderbusses. There are so heavy they have to rest

them on a wooden cross attached to the saddle bow. I judged they were made by native workmen and rather inefficient weapons, hurling a handful of slugs.

The second stage of the duel is fought with stones, of which each has a bag. If the bags are exhausted without doing serious injury to either man, the duellists draw nearer and throw spears tied to the ends of ropes so they can be pulled back and thrown again. Meanwhile the two horse-men are circling around and constantly getting closer.

In the final stage the antagonists ride up to each other and fight hip to hip with great swords, after the fashion of Richard the Lion-Hearted. The duel always goes to a decision, my Chinese friend told me.

On the border between China and the country of this tribe Dr. Beech saw an enormous castle, built many centuries ago along medieval lines, and capable of holding thousands of soldiers, stretching over the hills for some distance. The old flags on the four little towers of each tower have now been supplanted by the Buddhist emblems of the Llamas. And in the hills nearby he passed numerous great battlefields of past centuries, marked with thousands of tombstones, the graves of heroes long dead in the defense of the tribe domains against the Chinese.

One tribe looks like Tibetans, but speaks a different language and disclaims relationship. Another resembles the Chinese, but differs widely

both in language and customs. In speaking with the tribesmen through interpreters, Dr. Beech learned that all of these tribes have traditions of greatness, and that they had once controlled a vast territory; were driven back to smaller domains; and finally beaten back again to the mountains.

It is interesting to speculate how much truth there is in these traditions. We know most of the races of Europe came in successive waves of migration out of the depths of Central Asia. It is natural to suppose that each migration would leave some of the same people behind and this remnant would die into one of these mountain valleys if attacked by superior force. A little to the north of this country the greatest conqueror the world has known, Genghis Khan, arose, and other historic conquerors are believed to have originated hereabouts.

The total population of these tribes is unknown, but estimates run from 4,000,000 to 10,000,000 people. The

signs of ancient civilization, as well as the people themselves, invite a good deal of speculation and perhaps some traveler will find in them the Lost Tribes of Israel, for Dr. Beech says:

In some parts of the country I was a style of architecture like that of Palestine, with flat roofs. The tile roofs and other characteristics of Chinese architecture were entirely absent.

High on a mountain-top, surrounded by peaks ranging from 6,000 to 18,000 feet high, and overlooking the valleys of the Kwanling Mountains, Dr. Beech once met the ruler in a king's palace, which is in the heart of a country rich in undeveloped resources. Five men joining hands cannot span some of the trees in the immense forests. Who knows but that, in the great palace on the mountain top, even the Queen of Sheba may have reigned? Certainly there are evidences of a bygone splendor that would rival if not equal hers.

do this for you: I will go to the country to see your performance. When your next show?"

While talking to her General de Lavardens came to see the dramatist and Jeanne was kept waiting awhile. The General was in trouble. His son had formed an attachment of which he did not approve. The lady is in the next room! The dramatist brings Jeanne in and a remarkable conversation ensues, which shows her to be a great woman. They tell her to renounce the General's son for his sake and for her stage reputation.

"All you require is that Captain de Lavardens shall no longer seek me for his wife. Is that it?"

"That's it."

"Very well, I know what would repel him—it shall be done tonight. But you, gentlemen, will have to make the opportunity for me; you will have to bring him to my place—both of you. You can find some reason for proposing it. Tonight at nine o'clock. He knows the address."

They arrive at a dilapidated house in an unsavory street. A slattern told them that mademoiselle was out. "I had taken the old drab for a landlady rather the worse for liquor, but she remarked now—"It's a pity Jeanne didn't know you were coming."

At the familiar Jeanne I saw Georges start.

"Mademoiselle is a friend of yours?" I asked, dismayed.

"A friend? She is my daughter." She sat down.

"By design the girl was out! The thought flashed on me. It flashed on me that she had plotted for her lover to learn what a mother-in-law he would have. The revelation must appeal him. I stole a look—his face was blanched. The General drew a deep breath, and nodded to himself. The nod said plainly, 'He is saved. Thank God!'

"At the same time a little drop while you are waiting, gentlemen?"

"Nothing for us, thank you."

"She drank alone, and seemed to forget that we were present. None of us spoke. I began to wonder if we need remain. Then, drinking, she grew garrulous. It was of Jeanne she talked. She gave us her maternal views, and, incidentally, betrayed intimacies of her own career. I am a man of the world, but I shuddered at that woman. The author, who could have risked making her child his wife would have been demented, or sublime. And while she mandered on, gulping from her glass, and chuckling at her fate, the chandeliers of it was that, in the gutter face before us, I could trace a likeness to Jeanne. I think Georges must have traced it, too. The menace of heredity was horrible. We were listening to Jeanne wrecked.

Jeanne thirty years older—Jeanne as she might become!

"But the creature overheard, and in those bleary eyes intelligence awoke."

"What? Hold on!" she stammered. "Is one of you the toff that wants to marry her? Ah! I've been letting on finely, haven't I? It was a ploy, was it? You've come here, ferreting and spying? She turned towards me in a fury; 'You!'

"Certainly I had made a comment from time to time, but I could not see why she should single me out for her attack. She lurched towards me savagely. Her face was thrust into mine. And then, so low that only I could hear, and like another woman, she breathed a question:

"Can I act?"

"Jeanne herself! Every nerve in me jumped. The next instant she was back in her part, railing at Georges.

"I took a card from my case, and scribbled six words.

"When your daughter comes in, give her that!" I said. I had scribbled: 'I write you a star role!'

"She gathered the message at a glance, and I swear that the moroseness of her gaze was not lightened by so much as a gleam. She was representing a character; the actress sustained the character even while she read words that were to raise her from oblivion to renown."

"Madame Laurent," Georges answered sternly, and his answer vibrated through the room, "I have never admired, pitied, or loved Jeanne so much as now that I know that she has been—motherless."

"All three of us stood stone-still. The first to move was she. I saw what was going to happen. She burst out crying.

"It's I, Jeanne—I love you! I thought I loved the theater too—I was wrong. Instinctively she let my card fall to the ground. 'Forgive me—I did it for your sake, too. It was cruel, I am ashamed. Oh, my own, if my love will not disgrace you, take me for your wife! In all the world there is no woman who will love you better—in all my heart there is no room for anything but you!'

"They were in each other's arms. De Lavardens, whom the proclamation of identity had electrified, dragged me outside. The big fool was blubbering with sentiment."

"This is frightful," he grunted.

"Atrocious!" said I.

"But she is a woman in a million." "She is a great actress," I said reverently.

"I could never approve the marriage," he faltered. "What do you think?"

"Out of the question! I have no sympathy with either of them."

"You humbug! Why, there is a tear running down your nose!"

"There are two running down yours," I snapped; a General should know better."

"And why has the doll in the pink silk dress recalled this to me? Well, you see, tomorrow will be New Year's Day, and the doll is a gift for my godchild—and the name of my godchild's mother is 'Jeanne de Lavardens.' Oh, I have nothing to say against her as a mother, the children idolize her! I admit that she has conquered the General, and that Georges is the proudest husband in France. But when I think of the parts I could have written for her, of the luster the stage has lost, when I reflect that, just to be divinely happy, the woman deliberately desecrated a world-wide fame—forgetful I can never forgive her for it, never—the darling!"

The Manager of Public Opinion is always glad to send a specimen copy of this paper to any address sent to him.

A New Leonard Merrick Story

Leonard Merrick, known only to connoisseurs in literature, is yet one of the greatest of living writers of fiction. No other writer of short stories has his nerve, his delicacy of touch, his supreme "feel" for the lightness of life and his humor. For years he has been neglected except by a small group in England and the United States, and the Queen of Sheba group. But now that group has banded, if not to win him popular approval, at least to give him the recognition an artist values more than popular recognition, the tribute of his fellow-craftsmen. Among those who are sponsoring a complete edition which is being issued of his works are the noted names of English and American literature. Merrick has just issued a new volume dealing, as most of his best work, with the Paris of the boulevard and the Quarter-Latin and the Rue behind the (joghtlights. Here is a synopsis, skillfully made by London Opinion, of one of these stories. "The Doll in the Pink Silk Dress,"—Editor THE CHINA PRESS.

You first of all are shown an old dramatist, Paul de Varenne, in his study, handling a doll in a pink silk dress, and ever since it arrived, an hour ago, it has reminded him that women are strange beings. That doll would not have been on the table but for the tale he tells.

One day an actress came to him begging for an engagement. She had a remarkable personality and declared that he could "make" her.

"Oh, I know that hundreds appeal to you, I know that I am only one of

a crowd; but, monsieur, think what it means to me! Without help, I shall go on knocking at the stage doors of Paris and never get inside. . . . I am not applying for a humble part."

"Hein?"

"My line is lead."

"I stared at her pale face, speechless; the audacity of the reply took my breath away.

"You are mad," I said, rising.

"I sound so to you, monsieur?"

"Stark, staring mad. You bewail that you are at the foot of the ladder, and at the same instant you stipulate that I shall lift you at a bound to the top. Either you are a lunatic, or you are an amateur."

"She, too, rose—resigned to her dismissal, it seemed. Then, suddenly, with a gesture that was a veritable abandonment of despair, she laughed.

"That's it, I am an amateur!" she rejoined passionately. "I will tell you the kind of 'amateur' I am, Monsieur de Varenne! I was learning my business in a fit-up when I was six years old—yes, I was playing parts on the road when happier children were playing games in nurseries. I was thrust on for lead when I was a hawk of fifteen, and had to wrestle with half a dozen roles in a week, and was beaten if I failed to make my points. I have superseded to stars, not to earn the few francs I got by it, for by that time the fit-ups paid me better, but that I might observe, and improve my method. I have waited in the rain, for hours, at the doors of the milliners and modistes, that I might note how great ladies stepped from their carriages and spoke to their footmen—and when I snatched a lesson from their aristocratic tones, I was in heaven, though my feet ached and the rain soaked my wretched clothes. I have played good women and bad women, beggars and queens, ingenues and hags. I was born and bred on the stage, have suffered and starved on it. It is my life and my destiny. She sobbed.

"An 'amateur'?"

"I could not let a girl go like that. She interested me strongly; somehow I believed in her. I strode to and fro, considering.

"Sit down again," I said. 'I will

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HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Tientsin, Captain C. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, April 17, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co's Chartered Steamer Hualoo, tons 1,151, will leave on Thursday, April 17, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Passengers Tel. No. 240, Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Steamer Taito Maru, Captain H. Yamashita, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on Friday, April 18, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA, No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co's Str. Loongoo, tons 3,325, Captain Finden, will leave on Friday, April 19, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Passengers Tel. No. 240, Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Steamer Nanyang Maru, Captain K. Takekita, will be despatched from N.Y.K. mail Wharf on Saturday, April 19, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA, No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Luency, Captain Fraser, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, April 18, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Woonung, Captain Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, April 19, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Hsin Peking, Captain A. Stott R. N. R. will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, April 16, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOI, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Suiyang, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, April 17, at 1 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOO-CHOW & KEELUNG.—The Steamer Kohoku Maru, Captain M. Tsuboki, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtseppoo Wharf on Friday, April 25, at 1 p.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs Jetty at 2 p.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Canada Maru, Captain T. Bando, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtseppoo Wharf on Thursday, May 29, at 1 p.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs Jetty at 2 p.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Chennan, Capt. H.E. Lover, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Sunday, April 20, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co's Str. Tientsin, Captain R. Ritchie, will leave on Sunday, April 20, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The Str. Hsinning, Captain Mackenion, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co's Str. Fengtien, Capt. McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, April 16, at 10 a.m. Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Freight Tel. No. 77.

TSINGTAO.—The Steamer Suma Maru, Captain N. Iwamatsu, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtseppoo Wharf on Wednesday, April 16, at 10 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nissin Kisen Kaisha at 11 a.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The Str. Hsinning, Captain W.S. Ross, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Tungchow, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, April 17, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Shundien, Captain Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, April 19, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Yingchow, Capt. E. B. Simons, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, April 19, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

For Foreign Ports

LONDON.—The Str. Andes Maru, Captain S. Salto, will be despatched from the Co's No. 9 Buoy Wharf on April 17. For Freight please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund Tel. No. Central 4234 and 4235.

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, ROBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU, & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Manila Maru, Captain N. Kobayashi, will be despatched on Wednesday, April 16. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs Jetty at 2 p.m. For Freight or Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

LONDON.—The Steamer Vancouver Maru, Captain K. Salto, will be despatched from the No. 9 Buoy on Tuesday, April 22. For Freight please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

LONDON.—The Steamer Chifuku Maru, Captain K. Salto, will be despatched from the Co's No. 9 Buoy on Tuesday, April 22. For Freight, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

Passengers Arrived

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamaga Maru from Japan: Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Brewster, Gow, Messrs. S. Wiggan, E. Evenson, J. Ramsay, Y. Takahashi, T. Kobata, K. Sano, G. Ozaki, M. Tsukuda, K. Munakata, S. Tanaka, M. Hashimoto, S. Yendo and S. Pang.

Passengers Departed

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru for Japan: Misses E. Streinck, S. Shimbe, M. Jones, N. Manners, Mr. and Mrs. Sakai, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. and Master Jeffers, Dr. and Mrs. Saunders, Mr. and Mrs. Ida, Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Seng, Messrs. D. Kotake, E. A. Streinck, Q. S. Shi, H. W. Wang, G. K. Wilse, J. Behrens, W. F. Wenton, J. A. Dobble, R. Moriyama, K. Sumida, T. Shinta, C. Sakata, H. Yonemura, Y. C. Han, S. S. Lin.

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco
Venezuela Apr. 19
Nanking Apr. 19
Cadaretta Apr. 19

For Seattle
Pushimi Maru Mar. 31
For Tacoma
Justin Apr. 19
Arabia Apr. 15

For Vancouver
Empress of Japan Mar. 22
Empress of Asia Mar. 31
Monteagle Apr. 11

For New York via Panama
Bolton Castle Mar. 21
For Falmouth
Kina Apr. 6

For London, etc.
Hector Mar. 12
Ngvra Mar. 12
Atrius Mar. 12
Nose Mar. 12
Benduran Mar. 16
Inaba Maru Mar. 17
Pyrrhus Mar. 19
Alpe Maru Mar. 28
Kamo Maru Mar. 31
Elpenor Apr. 3
Cardiganhire Apr. 10
Iyo Maru Apr. 14
City of Bristol Apr. 15

For Liverpool
Hector Mar. 12
Oristes Mar. 28
Antiochus Apr. 2
Agapenor Apr. 6
Peking Apr. 14

For Antwerp
Tsuruga Maru Mar. 22
For Marseilles
Andre Lebon Apr. 6
Luson Maru Apr. 13

For Bombay
Dunera Apr. 10
For Saigon
Blastrand Apr. 13
For New Castle (Australia)
Hwitung Apr. 9

Shipping Items

The I.C. s.s. Hualoo (chartered) left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday. The C.N. s.s. Taito left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday. The H.O. s.s. Tehnung left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The I.C. s.s. Loongoo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday. The C.N. s.s. Luency left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday. The C.N. s.s. Woonung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday. The C.N. s.s. Tean left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano Maru (Shanghai-Osaka Line) left Moji for Shanghai on Monday and may be expected to arrive today.

The I.C. s.s. Lushoo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today. The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Taito Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today. The R.D. s.s. Beale Dollar arrived from Hongkong last Sunday and will leave for London, Amsterdam and Antwerp today.

The K.M.A. s.s. Fukusui (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Monday. The O.S.K. s.s. Manila Maru arrived in Shanghai yesterday and will leave for Tacoma and Seattle via ports this afternoon. The tender with passengers will leave the Customs Jetty at two o'clock.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Laomedon arrived from Japan last Sunday and will leave for London, Amsterdam and Antwerp today.

The K.M.A. s.s. Fukusui (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Monday. The O.S.K. s.s. Manila Maru arrived in Shanghai yesterday and will leave for Tacoma and Seattle via ports this afternoon. The tender with passengers will leave the Customs Jetty at two o'clock.

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The steamers Wuchang and Chungking are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, etc., but have no accommodation for foreign passengers. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and Peking via TIENTSIN).—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shundien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOI, SWATOW, HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Suiyang, Sunning, Sinkang, Yingchow, Singan and Kailong.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with services to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings. For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

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S.S. Ecuador April 26	S.S. Colombia May 3
S.S. Colombia May 24	S.S. Venezuela May 31
S.S. Venezuela June 21	S.S. Ecuador June 28

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Under Mail Contracts with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
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FOR LONDON (Via Hongkong and Singapore).
CHIGUOKU MARU (15,000 tons) Capt. K. Salto, Apr. 21 Apr. 22
ALTAI MARU (15,000 tons) Capt. T. Fuchigami, June

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver) via Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.
In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.
MANILA MARU (20,000 tons) Capt. N. Kobayashi, Apr. 16 Apr. 17

FOR HONGKONG
CANADA MARU (12,000 tons) Capt. T. Bando, May 28 May 29
FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tientsin and Dairen).

FOR TSINGTAO
SUMA MARU (2,500 tons) Capt. N. Iwamatsu, Apr. 14 Apr. 16
FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Fuchow, Keelung and Takao).
KOHOKU MARU (5,000 tons) Capt. M. Tsuboki, Apr. 23 Apr. 25

*Fully booked for passage.
The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to Europe, South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai.

H. SHIMAMURA, Manager.
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O.S.K. Yangtseppoo Wharf, Wayside, Tel. No. East 208 and 209. Tel. Address: SHOSHEN, BELA WHEAT

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Passenger Department
Palace Hotel Building, Shanghai.
Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading, freight rates, etc., apply to L. E. N. RYAN, Agent,
Cor. Peking & Yuen Ming Yuen Rds. Shanghai.
Tel. Central 181.

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TOYO KISEN KAISHA

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PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR HONGKONG

TENYO MARU April 19, 1919

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

TENYO MARU May 3, 1919

SHINYO MARU May 24, 1919

All steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performance Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

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(10,000 TONS)

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SAN FRANCISCO

VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

S.S. "CHINA" APRIL 25th

S.S. "NANKING" JUNE 22nd

*S.S. "Nanking" does not call at Nagasaki.

FOR HONGKONG VIA MANILA

S.S. "NANKING" JUNE 3rd

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

S.S. "CHINA" JUNE 21st

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, freight rates, etc., apply to F. C. CHARMAN, Acting Agent.

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PHONE CENTRAL 4773

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sounding phrase, but the man who uses Want Ad

knows that it pays to DO IT NOW

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For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said, and England:

ATSUTA MARU 16,000 Capt. N. Inatsu, April 22
SHIZUOKA MARU 12,500 Capt. H. Osaki, May 12

AMERICAN LINE
Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington.

SUWA MARU 11,000 Capt. R. Shimidzu, May 9
FUJIMA MARU 11,000 Capt. T. Iriawa, June 17

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

KASUGA MARU 7,000 Capt. K. Itano, April 18
YAMASHIRO MARU 7,000 Capt. Y. Nakajima, April 25
CHIKUGO MARU 5,500 Capt. M. Taniguchi, April 29

MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

OMI MARU 7,000 Capt. H. Kawai, April 18
KUMANO MARU 9,500 Capt. S. Salto, April 19
WAKANOUE MARU 5,500 Capt. D. Aoshima, April 22
TAKESHIMA MARU 4,500 Capt. R. Arakida, April 26

KOBE TO SEATTLE

KATORI MARU 19,000 Capt. I. Noma, April 29

FOR JAPAN

YOKOHAMA MARU 12,500 Capt. K. Okamoto, April 25

FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU 19,000 Capt. I. Noma, June 29

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

SUWA MARU 11,000 Capt. R. Shimidzu, April 19

AUSTRALIAN LINE
Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).

NIKKO MARU 10,000 Capt. M. Yamazaki, April 22
AKI MARU 13,500 Capt. F. E. Cope, May 21
TANGO MARU 14,000 Capt. M. Nishimura, June 25

CALCUTTA LINE
Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

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Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

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Large Display Advertisements

intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press

should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
Apr. 16	—	Vancouver	Bessie Dollar	Br. R. D. & Co.
Apr. 22	—	San Francisco	China	Am. C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 29	—	Tacoma, etc.	Manila Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Apr. 26	—	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
May 3	—	Vancouver	Empress of Russia	Br. C.P.O.S.
May 10	—	San Francisco	Tanaka Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
May 17	—	Seattle, etc.	Suwa Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
May 24	—	Vancouver	Melville Dollar	Br. R. D. & Co.
May 31	—	Vancouver	E. of Japan	Am. C.P.O.S.
May 31	—	San Francisco	Colombia	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
May 31	—	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
May 31	—	Vancouver	Harold Dollar	Br. R. D. & Co.
May 31	—	Vancouver	E. of Asia	Br. C.P.O.S.
June 7	—	Vancouver	Montague	Br. C.P.O.S.
June 21	—	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am. P.M.S.N. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Apr. 16	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Apr. 18	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yushima	Kasuga Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Apr. 19	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Apr. 22	—	Kobe	Wakano Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Apr. 23	—	Nagasaki	Yamashiro Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Apr. 25	—	Nagasaki	Nagasaki	Rus. R.V.F.
Apr. 26	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Apr. 29	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yushima	Chikugo Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
May 1	—	Nagasaki	Nera	Fr. M.M. Cie
May 3	—	Kobe & Yokohama	Sphinx	Fr. M.M. Cie

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Apr. 16	—	Liverpool	Telamon	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 18	—	London	Lacomedes	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 18	—	London	Carmanvishire	Br. Glen Line
Apr. 18	—	Odessa	Mytle	Chl. G. & Co.
Apr. 22	—	London	Chikoku Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Apr. 22	—	Antwerp	Chengyue	Br. P. & O.S.N. Co.
Apr. 24	—	London, etc.	Nelore	Br. P. & O.S.N. Co.
Apr. 26	—	Bombay	Hejas	Br. P. & O.S.N. Co.
Apr. 28	—	London, etc.	Vancouver Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Apr. 28	—	London, etc.	Atsuta Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Apr. 30	—	Liverpool	Carmanvishire	Br. B. & S.
Apr. —	—	London, etc.	Andes Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Apr. —	—	Marseilles	Paul Leat	Fr. M.M. Cie
May 1	—	Marseilles	Marseilles	Fr. M.M. Cie
May 1	—	London	C. of Colombo	Br. J.M. & Co.
May 1	—	London	Glenline	Br. Glen Line
May 1	—	London, etc.	Pelous	Br. R. & S.
May 1	—	London, etc.	Antwerp	Br. R. & S.
May 12	—	London	Shidzuoka Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
May 15	—	London, etc.	Lycan	Br. R. & S.
May 19	—	London, etc.	Mentor	Br. R. & S.
June —	—	Marseilles	Sphinx	Fr. M.M. Cie

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Apr. 16	D.L.	Swatow, H'kong & C'ton	Wingsang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Apr. 16	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. R. & S.
Apr. 16	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningpo	Chl. N.S.S. Co.
Apr. 16	—	Hongkong	Methven	Br. C.P.O.S.
Apr. 17	5.30	—	Kiangsu	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 17	1.00	Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Suiyung	Chl. B. & S.
Apr. 19	—	Hongkong	Tenyo Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
Apr. 19	—	Manila & Hongkong	Suwa Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Apr. 19	—	Swatow & Hongkong	Tientsin	Br. R. & S.
Apr. 20	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Chenan	Br. R. & S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Apr. 16	10.00	*W'wei, Chefoo, T'sin	Fengtien	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 16	—	Tientsin	Suwa Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Apr. 16	—	Chefoo & Tientsin	Hsinning	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 17	—	Chefoo & Tientsin	Hsinning	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 17	10.00	*W'wei, Chefoo, T'sin	Tungchow	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 18	—	Tientsin	Yekishin Maru	Jap. S.M.R.
Apr. 18	—	Tientsin & Dairen	Hakushin Maru	Jap. S.M.R.
Apr. 19	D.L.	Tientsin & Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap. S.M.R.
Apr. 19	1.30	Tientsin & Dairen	Shuntien	Br. R. & S.
Apr. 19	10.00	*W'wei, Chefoo & T'sin	Penza	Rus. R.V.F.
Apr. 25	3.00	Vladivostok		

FOR RIVER PORTS

Apr. 16 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br. R. & S.
Apr. 16 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hwatha	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 16 4.00	Ningpo	Shangyang Maru	Br. R. & S.
Apr. 17 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hwatha	Chl. J. M. & Co.
Apr. 17 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 17 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangshin	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Apr. 18 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tafo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Apr. 18 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luanyi	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 18 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Loongwe	Br. J.M. & Co.
Apr. 19 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Woocong	Br. B. & S.
Apr. 19 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Nanyang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Apr. 20 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Khangfoo	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.

*A.M. N.M.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1919

Date and Destination	Per	Chl.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
Today.							
Vietnam and Siberia via Pukow and Harbin (Daily except Sunday)	Train	..	..	17.00	..	17.00	..
Ningpo	Hsin Peking	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tientsin	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yushima, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe..	Manila M.	..	17.00	..	..	17.00	..
Canada, U.S.A. and Europe..	B. Dollar	..	17.00	..	..	17.00	..
Weihsaiwei and Chefoo	Fengtien	9.00	..	..	..	8.30	..
Chefoo	Hainfung	22.00	..	..	..	22.00	..
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Wingsang	22.00	..	..	..	22.00	..
Swatow and Hongkong	Wingsang	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe	B. Dollar	17.00	..	..	..	16.30	..
Japan Ports	Omi Maru	11.30	..	..	..	11.30	..
Japan Ports	Omi Maru	..	10.30	..	..	..	..
Hankow, Chefoo & Tientsin	Fengtien	..	9.00	..	..	..	..
Wuchang	Wuchang	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	Liaosundon	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	17.00	..
River Ports	Train & Str.	22.00	..	..	..	22.00	..
Tomorrow.							
Weihsaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Tungchow	..	8.00	..	..	..	..
Weihsaiwei and Chefoo	Tungchow	..	8.00	..	..	8.30	..
River Ports	Train & Str.	22.00	..	..	..	22.00	..
Weihsaiwei and Tientsin	Koonshing	12.00	..	..	..	11.30	..
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	17.00	..
Amoy and Hongkong	Suiyung	12.00	..	..	..	11.30	..
Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Suiyung	..	12.00	..	..	..	..
Australia, via Hongkong	do	..	12.00	..	..	..	..
Weihsaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Koonshing	..	12.00	..	..	..	..
Friday, April 18.	Train & Str.	22.00	..	..	..	22.00	..
River Ports	Kasuga Maru	11.30	..	..	..	11.00	..
Japan & America	Kasuga Maru	..	11.30	..	..	..	..
Japan Ports	Kasuga Maru	..	11.30	..	..	..	..
Saturday, April 19.							
Hongkong and Manila	Suwa Maru	..	10.30	10.00	..	10.30	10.00
Manila direct	do	..	10.30	..	..	10.30	..
Japan & America, via Moji	Kumano M.	..	12.30	12.00	..	12.30	12.00
Dairen	Kobe Maru	..	11.00	10.30	..	11.00	10.30
Japan & America, via Nagasaki	Kasuga Maru	..	11.30	11.00	..	11.30	11.00
Dairen	Kobe Maru	..	10.30	..	..	10.30	..
Manila and Hongkong	Suwa Maru	..	10.30	..	..	10.30	..
Weihsaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shuntien	..	9.00	..	..	..	..
Japan Ports	Kumano M.	..	12.00	..	..	..	..
Friday, April 19.	Simbiak	..	14.00	..	..	13.30	..

† Parcels only
‡ Letters and boxes with declared value 7:30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.

The Chinese Post Office will close two mails daily for Tientsin, Tientsin, Peking, etc.
a.—at 21 for S.N.R. 23 o'clock train
b.—at 7 for S.N.R. 7:55 o'clock train
Mails closed by 7:55 train should reach Tientsin only 46 minutes later than those closed for the previous night's train.

MEN OF WAR IN PORT

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating
WTW	Oct. 13		Snipe	Br. gun-boat
P & O B	Nov. 8		Nightingale	Br. gun-boat
B N B	Nov. 8		Sel. Caboto	Br. gun-boat
P. P.	Dec. 21		Kinshah	Br. gun-boat
M M B	Feb. 11		Queros	Am. gun-boat
7 P.	Mar. 12		Wilmington	Am. gun-boat
2 C	Mar. 15		Villalobos	Am. gun-boat
2 C	Mar. 17		Palos	Am. gun-boat
B J	Mar. 26		Elcano	Am. gun-boat
O D W			Gnat	Br. gun-boat
			Toba	Jap. gun-boat

Sale Of Iron Crosses Stopped In Coblenz

Nearly Every American Soldier Who Wanted One Has Been Supplied, However.

Coblenz, March 5.—After a two months' fight against the sale of Iron Crosses to Americans as souvenirs, leading Germans of Coblenz appear to have won a victory, but not before almost every one who wanted one of the trinkets had obtained it. Many efforts were made to halt this traffic, until about two weeks ago a committee appealed to the headquarters of the Third American Army for aid in prohibiting purchases of Iron Crosses. The reply was given that the proper step was to stop the sale, rather than to stop the purchase, and that the American soldiers would be allowed to buy anything offered for sale in Coblenz. Thereupon the German committee conducted a campaign among shopkeepers with apparent success. The Coblenz Volkszeitung today publishes an editorial in which the writer says: "Open trafficking in Iron Crosses has finally been stopped by the authorities, and the Iron Cross order has disappeared from windows excepting in those stores dealing in military equipment. These stores should also be prevented from dealing in Iron Crosses, except under certain conditions. Perhaps the best rule would be to prohibit sales except in cases where a certificate showing that the buyer is entitled to the order can be produced. Those who are loyal Germans and imbued with the German national spirit should not sell the ribbon which is attached to the Iron Crosses for use as watch chains or souvenirs. Let us do what we can to preserve the pride which our brothers should have in wearing this ribbon and to prevent its significance from being destroyed by disposing of it to persons who are not entitled to wear it." Before the success of this campaign thousands of Iron Crosses, many of them of inferior make, were sold to Americans at fancy prices.

DOLLAR LINE

REGULAR TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

MANILA — HONGKONG — SHANGHAI

to VANCOUVER

AMUSEMENTS

REX BEACH'S
GREATEST
DRAMA
"The Auction Block" IN EIGHT PARTS
will be exhibited at the
OLYMPIC THEATRE
Commencing April 17th



The Life
Drama
of
Millions
of
Girls
in
the
World

VICTORIA THEATRE

Special Attraction on April 16th and 17th
PRESENTS

The two greatest comedians on earth

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

IN A TWO-PART SUPER COMEDY

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

In His Best Five Part Comedy

"MANHATTAN MADNESS"

Without doubt the most attractive Programme of the season.

POPULAR PRICES

LYCEUM THEATRE

LAST NIGHT

FRAWLEY COMEDY CO.

Tonight! — Tonight!

Wednesday, April 16th

For the first time in Shanghai

"COMMON CLAY"

Prices: \$2, \$3, and \$1.

Booking at Motrie & Co.

EXPECT TO TELEPHONE OVER ATLANTIC SOON

Marconi's Director Says Wireless Conversations Over Sea May Come Before Air Flight

London, March 8.—"There is every reason to believe that man's voice will carry across the Atlantic before man flies that distance. Not wishing to be over-optimistic, I nevertheless believe that a wireless telephone conversation between England and America will be a matter of the very immediate future."

This conservative statement today to the Universal Service by Godfrey Isaacs, managing director of Marconi's world-embracing system, manifestly cloaked certain facts which Mr. Isaacs is unwilling to reveal at present.

But when, after our conversation

Amusements

OLYMPIC THEATRE

TONIGHT TONIGHT

LOUISE HUFF

and

JACK PICKFORD

in

"Great Expectations"

Five Parts

ISIS THEATRE

PROGRAMME

for Wednesday and Thursday, 16th and 17th April

The Trans-Atlantic Super-Serial "The Million-Dollar Mystery"

5th, 6th and 7th Episodes Six Parts

Also Performance On "Diabolo" (A Top)

BY MR. CHING FAN-LING

An Expert entertainer of the late President Yuan Shi-kai.

Commencing on Friday Next

First Appearance

Hun-Guo and Troupe

Contortionists and Acrobats

The performances of these artists are unexcelled. Just arrived from America, wonderful contortion and acrobatic feats.

today, he directed his secretary to take my name and address and promised I should be notified "when I could telephone to New York." It was perfectly evident he expects this pioneer step into the new realm of the future to be consummated very soon. He was in dead earnest.

"It is not a matter of principle to be solved before the trans-Atlantic telephone is accomplished," Mr. Isaacs continued. "That is already tested and has been found perfect. It is now only a matter of perfecting certain mechanical details before the human voice will speed across the Atlantic as easily as from London to Folkestone."

The Marconi Company has been conducting experiments in the United States as well as in England, though it is not permissible at present to state the extent of their success. "I may say this: that the results were such that we are perfectly justified, in believing our first attempt to speak across the Atlantic will be successful."

In reply to a question whether the same principle utilized, as reported, by British and American destroyers and submarine chasers during the war will be the basis of the new conquest, Mr. Isaacs said it was "forbidden to make any comparison or mention the possible use of the wireless telephone of the British navy, because 'we are still in the state of war, you know.' And he added: "I appreciate that fact perhaps more than the average person."

Marconi's directing genius permitted the interviewer a little glimpse into the future when the trans-Atlantic telephone will be an accomplished fact. He said: "Probably, when the new idea is first put on a commercial basis, it will be necessary to make calls from a central office, but when the system is perfected we hope that any telephone subscriber will be able to sit at his desk in London and by simply lifting the receiver from his hook give the number he wants in New York. The New Yorker will answer in a short time—as short as it takes a person in London to get connection with a suburb—and we believe the voice will be easily understood."

"It is needless to point out how this will revolutionize the present-day business world. I believe the trans-Atlantic telephone is the only first big stride forward toward a new world of communications, perhaps undreamed of except by scientists. But I prefer not to prophesy specifically. The march of science is now so rapid it is constantly overtaking the prophet."

With wireless telephony already in use from aeroplanes to ground stations the British Government is understood to be considering compulsory installation of wireless telephone on all flying machines in the future. It seems the dreams of H. G. Wells and Bellamy are destined to be matters of common fact within a decade.

Yut Sae Chang & Co.

General Hardware Merchants, Wholesale and Retail. (Established 1881).

A. 1284 Broadway, Shanghai

Stoves for every purpose, cutlery of every description, metal and metal products, etc., etc.

HONMA HOSPITAL

No. 84 Miller Road. Tel. N. 2961

Dr. K. HONMA

(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka)

Women's Diseases

Confinement, Surgery

X-Ray and Diathermy

Examination with Uretroscope

Skin Diseases

Massage Treatment

Business and Official Notices

(Continued from Page 9)

The Batu Anom (Johore) Rubber Estates, Limited

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Sixth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at 13 Nanking Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, the 29th day of April, 1919, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books and Share Register of the Company will be closed from the 22nd April to 29th April, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

R. N. TRUMAN & CO., General Managers.

Shanghai, 15th April, 1919. 22108

National Loan of the Third Year of the Republic (1914)

Second Annual Drawing of Bonds

Subscribers to the above Loan are hereby notified that arrangements have now been made to proceed with the redemption of the Loan, and that the second drawing of bonds will take place on 15th May next. The date of payment with a list of the numbers of drawn bonds will be announced in a subsequent notification.

F. A. AGLEN,

Inspector General of Customs.

Inspectorate General of Customs,

Peking, 2nd April, 1919. 22003

Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association

The Exchange Banks which are members of the above Association, will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on Friday, Saturday and Monday, the 18th, 19th and 21st instant, on account of the Easter Holidays. 22110

ANNOUNCEMENT

Dr. J. V. SCOTT DENTIST

has bought the office

of the late

Dr. C. CAMERON

88 Nanking Road

Telephone, Central 2036 21998

The Oriental Hospital

Surgical and Venereal Diseases: Injections of all kind of vaccines, serums and 1914 (606); Tests of blood, treatment by X-Ray and Diathermy. Dr. K. WATANABE, A.M., M.D. (Japanese)

He studied medicine in Japan, America and Europe, so can speak English well.

11 HAINING ROAD

(5th house from North Szechuen Rd.)

SHANGHAI

Tel. North 3279. 21686

Municipal Notification No. 2602.

7% LOAN 1919
Price of Issue until further notice 95 per cent.

Under the authority of Resolution V passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on April 9, 1919, the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the 7 per cent Loan of 1919.

The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 7 per cent per annum payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year.

They will be issued at 95 per cent until further notice and will be redeemed on December 31, 1929.

The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls. 1,000, Tls. 500 and Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of applicants.

Application forms can be obtained from the Treasurer, Finance Department, 24D Kiangse Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

By order,

N. O. LIDDELL, Secretary.

Council Room,

Shanghai, April 12, 1919. 22027

Kroewek Java Plantations, Limited

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Ninth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders in the above Company will be held on Tuesday, the 22nd day of April, 1919, at 4 p.m. at No. 10 Canton Road, Shanghai, China.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 15th April to the 22nd April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the

Board of Directors,

J. A. WATTIE & CO., LTD.,

Secretaries & General Managers. 22085

NAAMLLOOZE VENNOOTSCHAP

Maatschappij Tot Mijn-Busch-En Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting will be held in the offices of the Company, Tandjong Poera, Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Monday, the 28th April, 1919.

By Order of the Directors,

GEORGE MCBAIN,

General Agent.

Shanghai, 22nd February, 1919. 21857

EDEN HOSPITAL

Dept. of Venereal Diseases

2373 Nanking Road

(Opp. Lloyd Road)

Hours: 10-12: 2-4 except Sunday

Special consideration to men in uniform

DR. JAMES TUKING, Supt. 21857

The Shanghai Seremban Rubber Estates, Limited

(Incorporated under the Companies Ordinance of Hongkong, 1911 to 1915)

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH ANNUAL General Meeting of Shareholders of the above-named Company will be held at the Head Office, No. 71 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, on Thursday, the 17th day of April, 1919, at 4.00 p.m., for presentation of the Report of the Directors and Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1918.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Monday, 14th, to Thursday, 17th April, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

HUGO REISS & Co.,

Secretaries & General Managers

Shanghai, 6th April, 1919. 21840

Ministry of Communications of the Republic of China:

Telegraph Material Supply Department

1919 Yearly Tender

Tenders are invited for the supply of various kinds of materials, tools, etc., for telegraph use during the whole year.

All tenders shall close on the 3rd of June, 1919.

Conditions governing tenders, specifications, requisition sheets, and other particulars may be obtained from the Head Office, No. 27 Markham Road, Shanghai, on payment of a fee of Mexican Dollars Ten (M\$10) which shall not be returnable.

E. H. GOW,

General Manager

Shanghai, 6th April, 1919. 21841

AMERICAN ARMY OFFICER

leaving the service, desires position in China. Experience in office work, High School education. Can secure release in a short time.

Apply to Box 481, THE CHINA PRESS. 22024

Northern Steamship Company

FOR ODESSA

The s.s. "MYLIE" will be despatched on or about the 18th inst.

For freight, apply to

GEDDES & CO., LTD.,

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Tel. C. 4726 5 Peking Rd. 22019

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and MASSAGE ESTABLISHMENT

Swedish and Japanese Treatment.

Prof. I. K. SETO, proprietor, 15 years' experience in U.S.A. Patients treated at their residence by special arrangement. Telephone N. 2768. 28 North Szechuen Road. Open 12 noon to 12 p.m.

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HOT + BUNS

AND EASTER EGGS

from MASON & CO., 90 Bubbling Well Rd. Tel. C. 3829



CHARLIE CHAPLIN IN "A DOGS LIFE"
HIS FIRST MILLION DOLLAR PICTURE

Tonight AT THE APOLLO Tonight

THE MAN WHO MAKES THE WORLD WORTH LIVING IN

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

IN

HIS FIRST GREAT MILLION-DOLLAR PICTURE

"A DOG'S LIFE"

PACK UP YOUR TROUBLES IN AN OLD KIT BAG—THEN COME AND SEE CHARLIE

—THE GLOOM-SHIFTER OF EUROPE—

THERE ARE MORE LAUGHS IN THIS FILM THAN THERE ARE FLEAS ON THE PUP IN THE PICTURE

3 SPASMS

CIRCLE \$2.00; STALLS \$1.00

3 SPASMS